

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

## NEWSPAPER

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NEW YORK CITY.—PRESENTATION OF BIBLES TO DESTITUTE CHILDREN, ON THEIR DEPARTURE, JANUARY 3d, FOR HOMES PROVIDED FOR THEM BY MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—SEE PAGE 367.



FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,  
53, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 21, 1882.

\$500 REWARD.

Information reaches us from nearly every State of the Union that agents claiming to represent the Publishing House of Frank Leslie, and the firm of "Frank Leslie & Co.," are collecting subscriptions for various publications. In some cases these agents, as if to emphasize their claims, use a skunk in signing the name of "Frank Leslie" to their receipts. We again distinctly warn the public that the Publishing House of Frank Leslie (of which Mrs. Frank Leslie is the sole proprietor) has no traveling agents or representatives, and that there is no such firm in this city as Frank Leslie & Co. All persons using the name of the Frank Leslie Publishing House, under any modification or in any form whatever, in the business of soliciting subscriptions, are impostors, and as such liable to punishment. We will pay a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of any person thus fraudulently claiming to represent this House. The public should understand that the only genuine Frank Leslie publications are issued from 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, and that all so-called Frank Leslie publications represented by traveling agents are counterfeits.

THE MORMON PLAGUE-SPOT.

It is admitted on all hands that the toleration of polygamy in Utah is a standing reproach to the morality and civilization of the nation. That the nation is, in a measure, responsible for this connivance with the upholders of a debased and debasing social institute is freely conceded on all sides, even while, for one reason or another, the National Legislature shrinks from applying the knife or the cautery to the excision of the plague-spot on our body politic. More than twenty-five years have passed since the Republican Party, in National Convention assembled, solemnly "resolved," among its declarations of principle, "that the Constitution confers on Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery."

The latter of these "twin relics" has been excluded not only from the Territories, but from the whole land, under the auspices and by the direct intervention of the Republican Party; but the former has been allowed to lengthen its cords and to strengthen its stakes until to-day the Mormon population of Utah, which twenty-five years ago comprised a mere handful, have spread themselves over a wide area of that Territory and struck deep in its soil the roots of their polygamous institute. It is not entirely to the credit of the Republican Party that, notwithstanding the vigor with which it "thundered in the index" against polygamy, it has left to the last Democratic Administration in our history (that of Mr. Buchanan) the exclusive honor of having made an effort to extinguish this abomination by force of arms brought to the aid of the civil power. That the struggle with polygamy should have been intermittent during the death-grapple with slavery is quite comprehensible, but that it should have been so slackly prosecuted during the last decade, or longer, we find it less easy to understand.

For, there is no want of civil power in the just and proper jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject. The declaration made by the Republican Party in 1856 to the effect that "the Constitution confers on Congress sovereign power over the Territories" is entirely justified by the recorded history of our legislation; and though this declaration has been disputed in the interest of slavery extension, and in the interest of "squatter sovereignty," we believe it never has been disputed in the interest of polygamy. That the responsibility for the long toleration of this iniquitous practice may be placed where it belongs, let us briefly review the power and duty of Congress in the government of the Territories, as that power and duty have been interpreted for us by the founders of the Republic.

The plenary jurisdiction of Congress in the premises results from that clause of the Constitution which ordains that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Under this clause our early statesmen legislated for the government of the Territories according to a wise and just discretion, having regard only to what was "needful" in each case.

In the Northwestern Territories they prohibited slavery. In the Territory of Mississippi they tolerated slavery, but restricted the importation of slaves. The territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase was at first governed by officers appointed by the President, with authority to exercise "all the military, civil and judicial powers" previously exercised by the French prefects. By a subsequent Act all the legislative power of the Territory of Orleans (the Louisiana purchase) was vested in the Governor and thirteen persons appointed annually by the President. All Territorial laws at that date were annually laid before Congress for revision, and, if disapproved, were "thenceforth to cease and be of no effect." When Mr. Arthur St. Clair, the Governor of the Northwestern Territory, under President Jefferson, expressed the opinion in a public speech that the people of that Territory could organize themselves into a State without waiting for the permission of Congress, he was summarily removed from his office by the President, because of "intemperance and indecorum of language used towards the Legislature of the United States." The objection of the Territories to the will of the nation, as expressed by Congress, was held to be plenary and perfect, being limited only by those political safeguards which constitute the unalienable birthright of people placed under the rule of constitutional government.

In view of these principles and precedents, it will be seen that it is not for want of power that Congress has hitherto abstained from establishing such "regulations" for the government of Utah as would have for their effect to work the speediest possible extinction of a barbarian institution. And in view of the pernicious consequences which have already sprung from the misplaced forbearance of the Federal Government, it is far from reassuring to find an experienced statesman like Mr. Senator Edmunds expressing the opinion, derived from the past laches of Congress in the premises, that "the hope of immediate legislation" to this end "cannot be considered as very well founded."

What is to be gained by further dallying with this offense to the public morality of the country and the private morality of Utah? Polygamy, since the year 1862, has, by formal Act of Congress, been put under the ban of law, but the law has remained little more than a dead letter on the statute-book. Meanwhile the infection has gathered fresh virulence, and has spread its contaminating influences even to the territory of foreign countries, inasmuch that the Secretary of State, under the last Administration, imposed on himself the mortification of requesting the British Government to guard the ignorant people of England from the wiles of the Mormon emissaries, who, for the want of victims purveyed from American soil, have sought, and successfully sought, to people their harems with besotted women enticed from their homes in England, Germany and Scandinavia.

"If Congress," says Senator Edmunds, "shall choose to enact suitable legislation to meet the case, and the Executive Department should endeavor to enforce such legislation with the same vigor that it exercises in punishing illicit distillery, the practice of polygamy might in a very few years be entirely extinguished." It was to the enforcement of a strong and vigorous policy looking in this direction that President Garfield pledged himself in his inaugural address; and as President Arthur has engaged to realize, as far as possible, the "aspirations" of his predecessor, let us hope that we have seen an end of rose-water applications in dealing with this malignant pustule on our social system.

A BUSINESS RETROSPECT.

THE commercial record of 1881 is on the whole a brilliant one. Drawbacks there were unquestionably, and it is especially to be regretted that our exports of agricultural products decreased so materially, but the decrease in quantities has been more than counterbalanced in some cases by higher prices. For instance, while the exports of flour from New York were but 4,440,000 barrels, against 4,677,000 barrels in 1880, prices were from fifty cents to a dollar a barrel higher; the exports of wheat from New York were only 41,798,000 bushels, against 62,384,000 bushels during the previous year, but prices were often from ten to twenty-five cents per bushel higher than then; the shipments of corn were but 31,731,000 bushels, against 49,538,000 bushels in 1880, but prices were frequently from ten to fifteen cents per bushel above those of 1880. As to our New York cotton exports, they were 558,600 bales, against 655,861 bales in 1880, but it is well to remember that in 1879 the total was only 447,668 bales. We sent abroad only 390,000,000 pounds of meats, against 563,488,000 pounds in 1880, and but 197,000 barrels of pork, against 240,000 barrels the previous year. This decrease is due to the universal alarm in regard to trichina. Prices of hog products

advanced so materially, however, that the country lost little or nothing. Our petroleum exports show a gratifying increase, 351,300,000 gallons having been shipped from this port, against 253,654,000 gallons in 1880.

The total value of the exports from New York was \$379,373,000, against \$406,107,000 in 1880. This is still an enormous trade compared with a few years ago, and, moreover, if our exports have diminished, it is equally true that the imports were but \$416,422,000, against \$471,053,000 in 1880, thus keeping up a respectable difference in our favor.

We built nearly 9,000 miles of railroad in 1880, and the domestic manufacture of steel rails has increased 600 per cent. within a couple of years. The almost unprecedented activity of our internal trade is reflected in the increased railroad earnings which for eleven months of the year were no less than \$190,000,000, against \$161,000,000 for a like period in 1880. The business failures are given at 5,582, with liabilities amounting to \$81,500,000, the failures being only 1 in 140, against 1 in 105 in 1879 and 1 in 63 in 1876. The immigration at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans reached the astonishing total of 700,000 souls.

Real estate in this city sold briskly as a rule, and in some cases nearly doubled in value, though in general twenty-five per cent. was the maximum rise, and west side property—especially in the vicinity of the Riverside Drive—did not fully share in the improvement. The average rise in rents in the neighborhood of the commercial and financial boards was twenty-five per cent., and an increase of over fifty per cent. is said to have been occasionally secured. Dwellings as a rule rented at higher rates than in 1880. The cost of the new buildings constructed was nearly \$48,000,000—a fact that strikingly illustrates the activity in building operations during the year.

The masses, not only in New York but everywhere throughout the country, are more prosperous than for many years past. We have paid one-third of a debt of \$2,700,000,000 left by the war, and not the least of the peaceful triumphs of 1881 was its reduction by \$125,000,000, with an additional saving of \$17,000,000 per annum in interest. The indications point to reduced taxation and greater business activity than ever for 1882; there is only one danger, and it is one which shrewd, practical business men are beginning to discuss. It is the danger of overtrading and reckless speculation; the gambling in railroad stocks—fostered in a measure by fraudulent dividends—the rage for dabbling in mining shares and the comparatively new mania for speculating in food, are significant signs of the times. History repeats itself, and if the commercial classes imagine themselves secure from adversity, let them take heed lest they fall.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

THE year which has just ended has been a remarkable one as regards foreign emigration to this country. The report of the United States Bureau of Statistics, which covers the arrivals at all Custom House stations, is not made up until the close of the fiscal year, on the 30th of June next; but the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Castle Garden afford a basis for a close estimate of the foreign additions to our population. The actual number of immigrant arrivals registered at Castle Garden during the year 1881 was 455,681, as compared with 316,889 in 1880. The largest number of these came from Germany, 198,911, against 104,264 in 1880. Great Britain, which formerly sent by far the greatest number of emigrants to this country, is now second on the list, the figures being 117,685 in 1881, and 113,380 in 1880. Of these, 38,804 came from England; 63,507 from Ireland; 11,137 from Scotland, and 4,207 from Wales.

Only about sixty per cent. of all the immigrants that reach this country are landed at this port. The remainder pass through the Custom House stations of Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Bedford, Passamaquoddy, Detroit, Huron and Key West. During the fiscal year of 1881 there were 45,018 immigrant arrivals at Boston, and 118,664 persons emigrated from Canada to this country, the greatest number of whom came from Europe. Montreal and Quebec by steamer, and thence reached the lake ports of the United States by railroad. If the ratio of former years in this respect has been maintained in other custom districts than New York during the year which has just closed, the total immigration to this country for the twelvemonth will have reached the surprising figure of 740,000. As regards the character of this addition to our population, it doubtless is higher than the average of former years. The Germans and Scandinavians have for the most part received a fair education in the public schools of their native country. These constitute about 60 per cent. of the entire immigration, and probably a good proportion of the remainder are able to read and write. So the number that are illiterate is small, compared with years

when the poorer class of Irish largely outnumbered all other immigrants. Probably in no former year have the newcomers been of so valuable a class for the material development of the country. They were for the most part healthy and able-bodied, and comparatively few of the Germans and Scandinavians had any other purpose than agricultural pursuits.

In estimating the pecuniary value of this addition to our population, not only the money and valuables brought by the immigrants are to be considered, but also the producing power of the individuals. Estimating the cash and property of each immigrant to average \$150, which is the amount set down by those well qualified to form an accurate judgment in the matter as the probable average, the sum total for the past year from this source would be \$111,000,000. Yet this addition to the nation's wealth is trifling as compared with the result of the labor of the immigrants, or, in other words, the economic value which they represent. What is the economic value of each immigrant to this country? On this important question there is a great difference of opinion, but the most trustworthy authorities estimate the average value of each male and female immigrant as \$1,500 and \$750 respectively for every person of either sex, or an average for both of \$1,125. On this basis the increase of national wealth during the past year from this source would amount to \$832,500,000; and counting both sources of pecuniary advantage arising from the year's immigration, the country is about \$943,500,000 the richer for it.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

GENERAL GRANT has done a very manly thing in confessing that he has been mistaken in his conclusions as to the case of General Fitz John Porter, and that, as he now sees the facts, that officer has been treated with great injustice. It will be remembered that hitherto the ex-President has been pitiless in his condemnation of General Porter, going to the extreme of declaring that he ought to have been shot. While President he refused to grant Porter's application for a reopening of the case. Recently, as it now appears, he read over, at the request of General Porter, all the evidence in the case, and also the orders and reports of the Confederate officers who were at the second battle of Bull Run. This reading changed his views entirely. He says: "The orders of the Confederate generals show that the Confederate army was just where Porter said it was, and not where the court-martial was led to believe it was. For nineteen years I have believed that the finding of the court was a just one, and warranted by the facts. But now I see that I am in error; and the fact that for twelve years, when I was General of the Army and President of the United States, I had it in my power to do General Porter justice and did not, makes me feel under obligations to do all that I possibly can to remove the odium and disgrace from him now." It is probable that, in view of these declarations and the active cessation of General Grant, who has addressed the President on the subject, the case may be reopened with a view of determining whether General Porter did, as has been generally believed, disobey the orders of the General commanding, and so vindicating his reputation as a soldier; or Congress may be asked to pass an Act authorizing his restoration to the Army without any further investigation, leaving the question of his rank to be subsequently determined. The one thing which General Porter desires and demands is, that he shall be relieved of the humiliation and dishonor under which he has so long rested, and to that, if the facts justify such a result, he is clearly entitled. It is not probable that he would care to be restored to his army rank if his vindication could be as effectually accomplished in any other way.

BROOKLYN'S NEW MAYOR.

THE inaugural message of Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, fully justifies the high expectations of his friends. It is business like, sensible and intelligible as to every matter considered, but is especially satisfactory in what it says touching the exercise of the extraordinary powers vested in the Mayor by the amended charter. These powers cover the appointment, on his sole and exclusive discretion, of all the heads of departments in the city government, with the exception of two. The Mayor accepts squarely all the responsibilities of this position. He will hold heads of departments to the strictest accountability, but at the same time will have nothing whatever to do with their patronage. "I will not," he says, "use my personal influence with my appointees to get a place for any man. As to their deputies and their chief executive officers, I shall expect to be consulted, because these give character to an administration, almost as much as do the chiefs; and I have a right to insist that these appointments shall be satisfactory to me as well as to them." But while not permitting his time and thought to be taken up with patronage, he adds that he will "call without hesitation for the resignation of any commissioner or head of a department who suffers his department to be used in any way as a political machine," and he will at all times "call for the discharge of any clerk who fails to do his duty or who misuses his place or who is not needed."

The people of Brooklyn are to be congratulated.



lated upon having a Mayor who is at once so candid and so courageous - one who is able to subordinate all mere partisan and personal interests to high considerations of public duty. They will best illustrate their appreciation of their good fortune by giving to this worthy head of the municipal administration the cordial and vigorous support which his high toned policy plainly deserves.

## ART NOTES.

**MR. FROST JOHNSON** has painted Cardinal McCloskey in life-size. It is a picture of no. 1, and will, in its coming tour over the country, attract the attention of many Catholics. As a work of art, it redounds to the credit of the patient artist who has spent so many years in paying this tribute to the first cardinal which the Catholic Church has had in America.

**HIS EMINENCE** has also been painted by Mr. Healy, whose fame is world-wide. His *specimens* has always been the portraits of beautiful women, but he has attained no less a success in the refined, spiritual face of the cardinal, and the gorgeous vestments and dainty lace in which he is robed lose nothing in their treatment by this finished artist. The hands are quite marvels of color, and the pose is admirably well chosen, while the atmosphere of gentle dignity peculiar to the original is admirably reproduced on the canvas. Many other portraits of eminent men are to be seen in Mr. Healy's studio, at the Grand Hotel, and notably one just completed of the eminent jurist, E. N. Dickerson, Esq., whose majestic head and superb physique are fit themes for Healy's pencil.

**MR. WILSON MACDONALD**, who has just returned to New York from Cleveland, where he has been engaged in modeling a bust of General Garfield, is about casting copies in bronze. His numerous orders attest the faithful sincerity of his work, and the appreciation in which his endeavors were held by the family and friends of the late President.

## ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

**THE** recent meeting of landlords at Dublin, to protest against the decisions of the Land Court, was attended by some 6,000 persons, including the principal representatives of the landed interest. Resolutions were adopted criticising the administration of the Land Act as at variance with the pledge that it would not diminish the value nor disturb the foundation of property, and declaring that if the decisions so far made shall be sustained upon appeal, the Legislature must provide compensation for those landowners whose property is diminished by unjust rent reductions. It is, of course, idle to suppose that this demand for compensation will be heeded. According to an estimate in the *World*, at twenty years' purchase the sum of £80,000,000 would have to be paid to compensate the landlords for a reduction of 24 per cent, the average rate which the Commissioners appear to have adopted; and no such claim can be recognized. The British people have little sympathy with that Irish landlordism which has so long practiced every form of extortion, and they will not show it any favor in the present crisis. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, no doubt expressed the prevalent feeling when, in a recent speech, he ridiculed the landlords' demand for compensation, and added "that the tenants rather ought to be compensated for the excessive rents extorted from them for many years." The general situation in Ireland has not essentially changed during the first week of the new year. There have been several arrests of small agitators, including three officers of a Ladies' League, and some additional seizures of arms and ammunition have been reported. John Bright, in an address at Birmingham, justified coercive measures as absolutely necessary, and Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government could suppress open or covert rebellion, and would find means to enable the Land Courts to deal with the cases coming before them. It is stated - and the statement will be received with surprise on this side of the water - that a fourth of the Irish tenants who need protection have come under the operation of the Land Act, and competent persons believe the whole question will be settled in two years. Occupying tenants, it is said, have been authorized to borrow money from the Government for improvements.

France and England are apparently determined that other nations shall not interfere in Egyptian affairs. It is said they will send a joint note to the Khedive, assuring him that his authority will be maintained as against outside intervention or internal disorder. Details are yet to be arranged, but it is thought that, in the improbable event of interference becoming necessary, from 6,000 to 8,000 men, partly Indian troops and partly French marines, will be sufficient. The London *Times* strongly deprecates the proposed joint intervention, and a Gambettist organ declares it to be "fantastical." Arabi Bey, recently appointed Under Secretary of War in Egypt, has defined, in a published letter, the aims of the National Party, declaring that it hopes to redeem the country from the hands of its creditors, and desires that the army be strengthened so as to protect the Assembly in obtaining a fair measure of popular rights. The Chamber of Notables are elaborating standing orders in which it has been proposed to establish ministerial responsibility to the House, except in regard to international obligations.

Something of a sensation has been produced in Italy by the address of King Humbert at the New Year's reception of the Government officials. Evidently referring to Prince Bismarck's reported designs on behalf of the

Vatican, he said that Italy was resolved to respect all Governments, and had no reason to believe that any one had been wanting in respect to her; but it was well to make known that she was firmly decided not to admit of the slightest discussion of certain questions touching internal order. King Humbert also dwelt upon the necessity of the completion of the military organization.

The policy of Gambetta as to Tunisian affairs will be, it is said, substantially that of Great Britain in the Transvaal. He will grant the country a large measure of autonomy, but compel it to pay a war indemnity; in other words, he will take a sort of blanket mortgage, which will be foreclosed at the first failure to perform its stipulated obligations.

The elections in Greece have apparently resulted unfavorably to the Government, two of the Ministers having lost their seats. Both sides, however, are claiming the victory. The elections were marked by some disorder, and at one place there was an affray between the people and the military.

It is now said that Bismarck hopes to carry all his measures in the Reichstag by the co-operation of the Central Party. It is understood that in pursuance of recent arrangements with the Vatican the Archbishops of Posen and Cologne will resign their sees, Prussia on her side reinstating several of the deposed bishops. A bill will be introduced in the Prussian Diet, which meets on January 14th, empowering the Government to provide for a conciliatory administration of the May laws.

On the last day of the old year, 3,961 immigrants landed at Castle Garden. On the first day of the new year, 1,000 steerage passengers arrived here in one steamer, and it is believed that the incoming tide will continue without interruption through the Winter, instead of abating, as has generally been the case. It is probably safe to estimate this year's immigration at this port at over half a million souls.

In the matter of financial dishonesty and colossal speculations, the Russian Government officials and managers of corporations distance all their rivals. It is just announced that the enormous sum of \$18,700,000 of the public money has been "misappropriated" in connection with a line of railway which runs from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and that in consequence the "Grand Society of Railways" is insolvent, and the Government proposes to take the line under its own control. It is difficult to see what would be gained by such a step, since the Government officers would be quite certain to steal whatever may be left of the corporation assets.

**AMERICAN** books no longer find inhospitable welcome from our British cousins. Even the *Saturday Review* now and then finds one which it can cordially praise. The latest to command its hearty approval is the "Amenities of Home," by M. E. W. S., published in the Appletons' series of home manuals. Of this volume it says: "Simple, unaffected and unpretentious it contains, we think, more sound practical sense upon a subject interesting to all, and yet on which few can write what is worth reading, than any book of good advice we have lately seen." The compliment embodied in these words will be appreciated by the friends of the author, whose initials are well known in New York.

It is announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposes to correct the abuses growing out of the free-pass system by entirely prohibiting the use of family passes, and practically cutting off passes on portions of its main line. It would be well if other roads would follow this example. The system of free passes cannot be justified on sound business principles, and its influence is, in some directions, altogether mischievous. If judges, legislators, journalists, and persons of every degree, were compelled to pay their way over our railroads, both stockholders and the public would be benefited - the former in increased dividends, and the latter in the removal of that restraint upon the independence of courts, law-makers and individuals, which so often becomes the shield of corporation abuses and aggressions.

It is said that there are now, according to actual count and weight, 800 tons of silver, having a value of \$26,000,000, and 114 tons of gold, representing \$57,000,000, in the sub-Treasury vaults in this city. Nearly two-thirds of the silver is in silver dollars, the rest being subsidiary pieces of fractional denominations. That is to say, there are about seventeen million silver dollars accumulated in only one of the several United States treasuries. Notwithstanding this enormous accumulation of a coin which the people refuse to absorb into circulation, the Government is compelled under existing laws to continue its coinage to the extent of not less than two millions of dollars monthly. It is easy to see that the capacity of all the storage vaults, already greatly strained, will soon be exhausted, compelling the Government to go to the expense of providing additional facilities of deposit.

An Ohio correspondent is at the pains to deny that Mr. Blaine and Governor Foster have an understanding as to a possible Presidential ticket in 1884 which shall bear their names. He adds that Mr. Blaine has announced that he has no "intention of making any canvass for the Presidential nomination; but that if the Convention shall come to the conclusion that his name can best fill all the requirements of the situation, he will not object to its use, but will accept, and so far as lies in his power, justify the confidence that the Party has placed in him." It is not at all likely

that this announcement has the sanction of Mr. Blaine. He may not be a Presidential aspirant in the accepted sense of the term; but circumstances may arise which will compel him to be in the field, and he is too shrewd a man to tie himself up in advance. If he shall be pursued for the next two years with the vindictiveness now manifested towards him by the Third-term Stalwarts, whose schemes he defeated at Chicago in 1880, he will be nominated almost inevitably as the choice of that great body of Republicans who are firmly resolved that the "machine" shall never again become dominant in the party councils.

It is said that a quarter of a million of people visited the Atlanta Exposition, which closed on the last day of the old year. According to the *Constitution*, the cost of the Exposition was \$250,000, and the receipts from \$220,000 to \$250,000, of which \$115,000 came from stock. A considerable sum will yet be realized from the sale of the buildings, which, with improvements, cost about \$150,000. The benefits resulting from the Exposition have been almost incalculable. It has given a new impulse to Southern agriculture, and prepared the way for an unprecedented development of the resources of all that section. The sales of improved machinery have been very large, and as a result agricultural methods will be revolutionized in nearly every Southern State. The South realizes as never before the possibilities of growth and prosperity which are within its reach, and that these possibilities will be fully utilized there can be no doubt whatever.

The pace at which we are exhausting, by reckless and improvident waste, our supplies of timber in the Northern States may well occasion alarm. The demand for it increases at the rate of thirty per cent. a year, and even those who are interested in high prices and immediate sales of what is left of it admit that in twenty years, or sooner, building timber will be extremely scarce, and that in many parts of the country yet supplied in part from their own soil it will have entirely disappeared. A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* illustrates the importance of the timber supply in its relation to our industries, by the statement that more than sixty-five thousand establishments, employing four hundred thousand persons and using a material to the value of over \$350,000,000 a year, are engaged in the United States in manufacturing articles made entirely from wood, in addition to eight million persons partly employed on wood or using that material yearly to the value of \$6,000,000. It is gratifying to observe that a movement has at length been started at the West which looks to an organized effort for the preservation of our forests. The movement will probably have the co-operation of the General and State Governments, as well as of influential local organizations.

The departure of the Russian expedition to the mouth of the Lena on the frozen ocean recalls attention to the systematic movement undertaken by the Governments of Russia, Austria, England, Germany, Denmark, Norway, France and the United States, for the thorough exploration of the Arctic regions. These Governments contemplate the establishment of ten stations of observation, but in addition there will be eleven others under Russian patronage, making the entire cost of the present enterprise to that Government upwards of a million rubles. The expedition just started will traverse about 6,630 miles, and establish itself in a region of exceptional cold, the average temperature in January at the mouth of the Lena being forty degrees below zero. The peculiar hardships and perils of the enterprise may be readily estimated from this fact. Almost simultaneously with the departure of this expedition, the announcement reaches us that the American expedition under Lieutenant Greeley has arrived at Lady Franklin Bay and established the first signal station of the series contemplated by the co-operating Governments. At the date of the last advices a house had been erected and the members of the expedition were preparing for sledging explorations northward to the Pole. The station is in latitude 81 deg. 44 min., and longitude 64 deg. 45 min. west.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES, who retired last week from the position which he had filled for nearly ten months, leaves behind him a record which is at once honorable to himself and creditable to the century. The reforms which he has accomplished in the postal service fairly rank among the foremost administrative achievements of the country. Not only has he broken up the Star Route ring and effected a saving of \$1,439,163 in the expenses of the Star service, but he has succeeded, by the use of honest methods and the application of business principles, in practically placing the postal department on a paying basis. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the quarter ending with September last were only \$196,402, and it is believed that when the figures for the quarter ending with December are all in and the necessary calculations made, it will be shown that the department now actually pays its way. When we remember the demoralization which existed in the department when Mr. James became its head, and consider the brief period in which the grand result in the face of no common obstacles has been achieved, our surprise almost equals our satisfaction at the wonderful consummation. The country will regret profoundly that Mr. James has not been retained in the position he has filled with such signal ability, and his successor should understand that he will be held sternly accountable for the maintenance in its entirety of the admirable administrative system which the retiring official has so successfully introduced.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## Domestic.

THE State debt of Maryland is \$11,257,560.

UNITED STATES SENATOR LAMAR has been re-elected by the Mississippi Legislature.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce recommends the abolition of the stamp tax.

It is said that negotiations are in progress for the adjustment of the Sprague divorce case.

Two Mormon missionaries are reported to be making numerous converts in Western Pennsylvania.

THE executioner is busy; seven men were hanged in various parts of the country on Friday last.

THE thirty-fifth annual convention of the Zeta Psi Secret College Fraternity was held at Syracuse, N. Y., last week.

THE House of Representatives has passed a resolution of thanks to the Khedive of Egypt for his gift of the obelisk.

THE State of Pennsylvania has just placed a ten-million loan at three and a half and four per cent. at an average bid of 107.

SECRETARY FREELINGHUYSEN has declined the offer of a dinner from the leading citizens and officials of the State of New Jersey.

THERE were heavy falls of snow throughout the North and West last week. On many of the railroads travel was a good deal impeded.

OSCAR WILDE, the poet and aesthete, arrived at this port last week, and has been the recipient of many courtesies from New York society.

SENATOR BLAINE'S Bill appropriating \$15,000,000 from the national treasury for educational purposes has been endorsed by the Virginia Senate.

THE lasters in the Cincinnati shoe manufacturing are on a strike, causing great trouble to the manufacturers and much loss to workers in other branches of the trade.

A CONVENTION of delegates from Agricultural colleges and societies throughout the country will assemble in Washington this week for the consideration of agricultural questions.

THROUGH a causeless panic during a funeral service at the Salem Evangelical Church, Quincy, Ill., forty persons were hurt, including six ladies, whose injuries are so serious that death is feared.

MR. BLAINE'S circular note to the Central and South American republics proposes a convention of all the American republics to consult and determine upon matters pertaining to their mutual interests.

THE New York Legislature failed to organize last week, the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen, who hold the balance of power, refusing to support the regular party candidates for officers of the two Houses.

GOVERNOR LONG, in his annual message to the Massachusetts Legislature, favors woman suffrage and denounces capital punishment. He states the State debt at \$32,399,464. The sinking fund has increased to \$14,285,781.

THE decrease in the public debt during the month of December amounted to \$12,793,623. We begin the new year with a public debt of \$1,785,491,717, or about \$1,000,000,000 less than the maximum amount reached by the debt in 1865.

THE liquor question promises to be an important factor in Iowa politics during the present year. A State convention of the radical temperance people of the State will shortly be held for the purpose of pushing the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution.

TWENTY-NINE railroads, with an aggregate mileage of 2,617 miles, and an apparent investment of \$51,278,000 in capital stock and \$76,645,000 in bonds and other indebtedness, making a total of \$128,000,000, have been sold during 1881 to wind up their obligations.

MUCH dissatisfaction is felt in the House of Representatives over the committees as made up by the Speaker, and it last week found expression in a complaint from Mr. Orth, of Indiana. The Democrats sharply criticize the Speaker for his appointments from their side of the House.

A NUMBER of Star Route contractors and sureties on fraudulent bonds were arrested in Washington last week. A letter from the late Postmaster-General states that there have been imposed upon the Post Office Department not less than 13,000 bonds, the sureties upon which were, with perhaps few exceptions, utterly worthless, and were known to the parties who presented them to be worthless.

THE New York Board of Aldermen organized last week by the election of Tammany officials, the Republicans co-operating with the Tammanyites. Mayor Grace's message shows that the net funded debt of the city, including the annexed district, amounted on December 31st, 1881, to \$98,302,854.18. The final estimate for the support of the city government for 1882 is \$27,412,831.56, which will make the tax rate necessarily less than during any year for the past ten years.

A MEDICAL gentleman whose name is not given has offered to pay Guitau's counsel \$1,000 for the body of the murderer. He is so confident the accused will be hanged that he will pay the money immediately, and run the risk of getting the body. Guitau is said to have demanded \$2,000, but the offer was accepted by Mr. Scoville, who signed a paper promising to deliver to the man Guitau's body immediately after the authorities are through with it. He will use the \$1,000 to pay off the debts which Guitau has incurred in his roving career.

## Foreign.

THE Russian Government intends to levy a small export duty on wheat.

THE Emperor of Russia has pardoned the Polish bishops exiled in 1864.

THE provisions of the Naturalization Treaty with America have been finally extended all over Germany.

THE revenue received from direct and indirect taxes in France in the year 1881 exceeds the estimate by 217,000,000 francs.

MINISTER MORTON last week gave a banquet to members of the French Cabinet at the new offices of the American Legation in Paris.

THE Emperor William of Germany received more than a thousand congratulatory telegrams on the New Year, some of them from America.

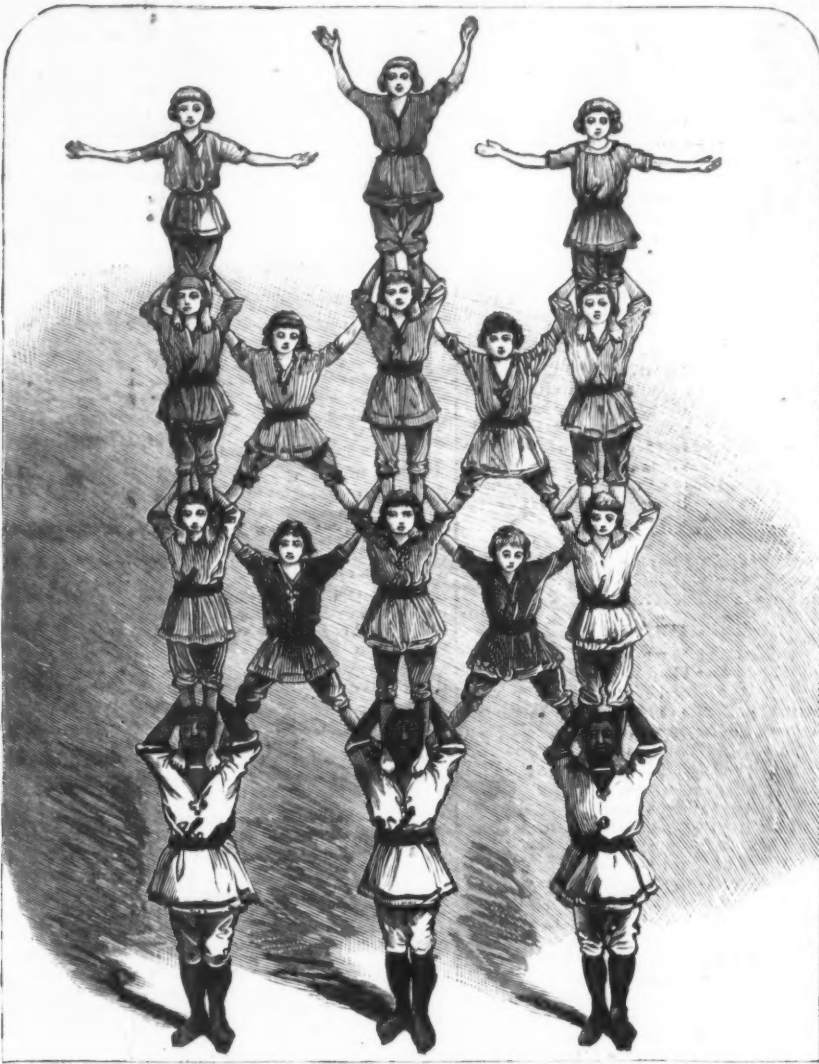
MR. PARNELL's parliamentary supporters will hold a meeting before the opening of Parliament in February. The Home Rulers will meet in Dublin.

THE Austrian railroads will reduce freights on cereals in anticipation of the shipment of American wheat to Central Europe by the St. Gothard tunnel.

LORD DERNY, in a speech at the Liverpool Reform Club, declared himself a thorough-going Liberal, and hoped that England would be as successful in suppressing treason in Ireland as the United States had been in suppressing secession in the South.



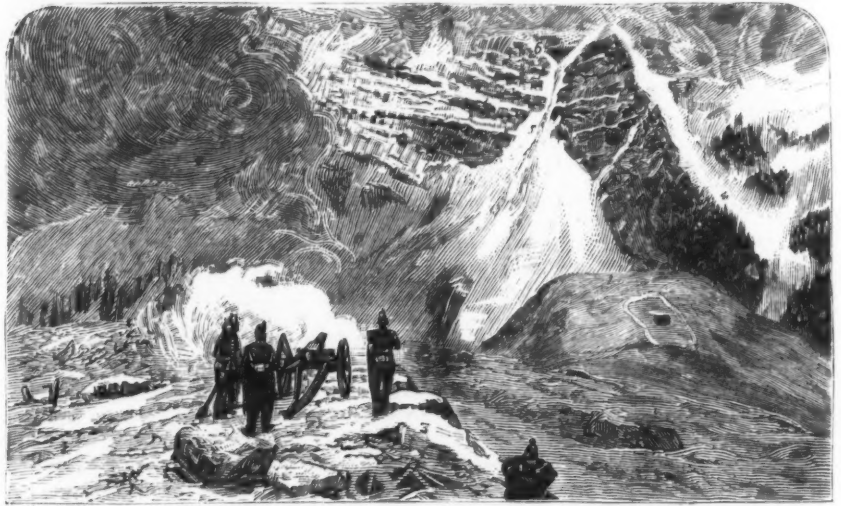
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 367.



TURKEY.—ENGLISH BOYS RECENTLY RESCUED FROM SLAVERY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



IRELAND.—LAND COMMISSIONERS TESTING THE SOIL.



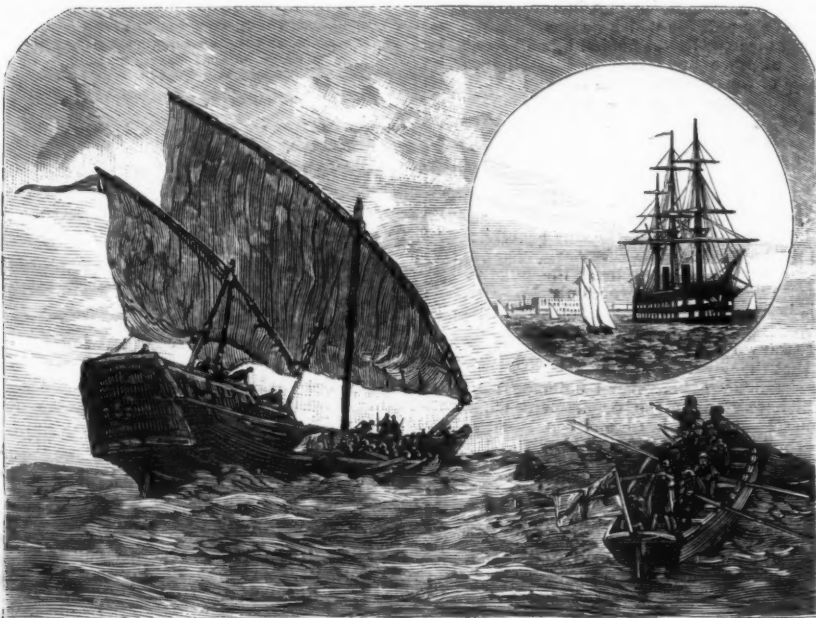
SWITZERLAND.—THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE RISIKOFF.



AFRICA.—TREATY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND KING AHMADON OF EL-HADJ.



TURKEY.—MR. O'DONOVAN LECTURING AT CONSTANTINOPLE ON HIS ASIATIC TOUR.



AFRICA.—THE FATAL ENCOUNTER OF BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS WITH A SLAVE DHOW.



AFRICA.—THE STEAM PINNACE OF H. M. S. "LONDON" CHASING A SLAVE DHOW.





CALIFORNIA.—PRESENTATION OF THE McDONALD PRIZES TO PUPILS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. W. BODE.—SEE PAGE 366.



WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE JURY IN THE GUITEAU CASE DISCUSSING THE EVIDENCE DURING A COURT RECESS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 367.



## MORE THAN CONQUEROR.

WINTER in Russia is more emphatic than with us. There is a steely glitter in the ice, a barbed arrow in the hail. Eternal glaciers lie upon the hillside; at least it seems as if blossom and leaf and fresh green grass were gone for ever. The sky, sparkling, blue and cold as turquoise stone, has only snow-drifts of clouds floating here and there, illumined by a golden light called sunshine, but totally different from the life-giving radiance we hail with delight. Beneath such a sun we would imagine only snowflowers could bloom.

Yet a young man loiters along the frozen road as if Summer zephyrs were waiting the subtle odors of fields of violets and roses to his senses. He is not muffled in costly furs, yet there is something within that makes life warm and ecstatic and full of rosy bloom, despite the desolate fields about him, where the snow lies pure and cold as a quarry of Carrara marble. He does not note the beauty of the scene, either; the delicate penciling of the bare branches against the luminous sky; the dainty snowflowers, pure bridal wreaths of white, that deck the trees for earth's Winter festival; the glitter of the ice, with its cold opaline splendor where a sunbeam strikes it; the crystal sheathing of twig and branch flashing bravely like a coat of mail in the noontide light. He is a dreamer, and he is in love, so the present does not exist for him. It is nothing that he has never spoken to the lady of his dreams; that she is set far above him; that his love is like

"The desire of the moth for the star;  
Of the day for the morrow."

It is enough that he sees her every day—and he lives upon that—though her sky-blue eyes have never rested upon his face. By-and-by he will want more than a glance, and the torment of love will begin.

In the distance he can see a glimpse of the lordly structure that is her home, and in his mind he contrasts it with his own humble abode. But he is a soldier of fortune, and who can say what the future may have in store for him? Russia offers prizes to intellect and zeal, why should he not gain one and make a name for himself; or, oh, ecstatic thought, for her—Vera! That is her name—it sings itself to mystic music in his dreams—it is written on his soul.

Yet he has only seen her whirling by him day after day in a sleigh fashioned like a white swan. Sometimes she drives herself, and he has been devising means to say some word to her, to make her look at him once and speak to him. Ah! if she is only alone to-day. It is coming now. He stops with a sudden flash of fire kindling his blood. A slim girlish figure, in dark, wine-colored velvet skirt trimmed with sable. Her golden curls are streaming in the wind; her blue eyes are full of the sunshine of youth, that light that is clouded so soon; her lips are scarlet as a pomegranate-blossom; on her cheeks the keen wind has brought vivid roses.

Nicole loses his head at the sight. He does not note the thin, gray-haired old man at her side, half-buried in his furs, and shrinking from the icy blast. This man's face is cold and hard as if carved from stone; his lips are stern and compressed; no kindly light warms his pale eyes. A man with an iron will, you would say—no prayers or tears would avail with such an one. Nicole, blinded by the splendid vision of the girl, supreme in her young beauty, suddenly stepped forward and took off his hat.

An idea had come to him—a frenzy to hear her voice. She had a heart of heavenly pity, he knew, and so he would come as a mendicant. He felt indeed like one who was willing to kneel before her, if he could win one smile.

But he merely held his hat as one that asks for alms—and he looked poor enough—like a poor scholar whose intellect is his only wealth, and who finds it is worth nothing in exchange for bread and butter.

The girl had no time to act. In a second her father had noted the movement on the part of the young man, and at the same instant the lash of the whip was laid across his face like a living line of fire. The Count Semiloff had stopped long enough for that, and to hurl a half dozen oaths at the young man's head, then the sleigh dashed on like the wind.

Nicole staggered back. He grew cold and sick from head to foot—cold as a stone, and with no life in him, save where the scarlet line on his face throbbled and beat like a wound. He slowly steadied himself at last, but he was deadly pale, save for the crimson band, and he shook from head to foot as if with the palsy. "Curse the aristocrat!" he gasped; "one day we will be quits for this. If I lived a hundred lives I would never forget this moment. Bah! fool that I was to forget for an instant that I am one of the people—that my hand is against such as he and his. He has brought me to my senses with a vengeance. That blow ought to kill my love—and it will. Henceforth I live for revenge, and when that day comes, Count Semiloff, I will remind you of this."

The sleigh, skimming along the frozen ground like a bird on the wing, was a mere speck in the distance by this time. Not a word had been spoken since the oaths that the count had thundered forth with his blow. There was not a sound save a little gasp from the young girl, and afterwards a muffled sob.

"Vera, what do you mean?"—in a stern voice. "Look at me."

The girl unwillingly turned her face towards him—a sweet face, with the color gone, and lips that quivered a little, and eyes that met his own undauntedly, though they were as misty as the blue of showery skies.

"You have tears in your eyes, girl!" he cried, softly. "By the infernal legion, do you dare to whine about my just chastisement of that fellow's impudence?"

"He had a good face, papa, and looked poor and cold."

"Bah—the beggar! Well, I warmed him a bit! Besides, I've a shrewd idea that he was a sham beggar, after all—not but what he would have been rightly served if he'd been genuine! There's work enough in the empire for all. Only with this man I've happened to notice one thing—for the last month we have met him every day! I flatter myself we will not meet him again."

"But why should he sham beggary?" asked the girl, wonderingly.

She was very young, only sixteen, and she did not dream that it was her own sweet face that had made the poor youth mad and blind.

Her father gave her a penetrating glance. He would have been wise to have spared her, but he was too angry.

"I thought women were keen enough to see these things," he said, scornfully. "It's my idea that he wanted to attract your attention at any price! But if he comes in my way again, I'll set the dogs on him."

At these words a quick flush mounted to the fair face of the girl. It was the first time a thought of her power over any other heart had been projected into her mind, and she could not help thinking a little of this man—this first lover, who had dared so much for one look into her eyes. He must be very romantic, then, this poor young man; and her heart softened a little as she remembered his dark, eloquent eyes, with their appealing glance.

It was not strange that the thought of this young man took possession of her fancy for a few days. She longed to let him know that her father's barbarous blow had wounded her as well—to show him that her heart was not so hard—that she had not inherited the cruel prejudices of caste. She found out his name from her maid, who knew the people of the village; and she heard that he was educated and ambitious. Day by day she watched the roads as the sleigh skimmed along, but she never saw the face she half feared, half-longed to see. After a time stern realities took her away from these dreams. Her ambitious father had a suitor for her—a contemporary of his own—against whom her whole soul revolted. Count Semiloff found to his surprise that his daughter had inherited one thing from him—namely, his iron will. She dared to rebel against parental authority—to vow that she would never say the fateful words of assent, even if she were dragged to the altar.

"You are my only child," said the count, in his hardest voice; "but as sure as there is a God in heaven I will cast you off—you shall be as a stranger—I will forget that you live—unless you obey me in this thing."

"So be it," answered Vera, with a white face, and eyes full as cold as his own.

He did not dream of the self-contained power in the girl. He had seen her among her flowers and birds, singing as carelessly as a bird herself, and so he had not fathomed the depths of being, the possibilities of passion and pain, of fortitude and high resolve, that were in her.

Only the next day, when they came and told him she was gone, no one knew where, it was a terrible shock to him. He had been quite capable of disowning her; but that she should be the first to cast off her allegiance was an inexplicable thing, and a terrible blow. All day the lonely old man sat silently as one who has been sore smitten. He wondered that his heart had such capacities of pain in it, and he was surprised at his utter desolation without Vera. Now that she was gone, he realized for the first time how much he loved her, and that life was an aimless thing without her. He half-wondered at himself that he had been so ready to give away the only treasure of his life. How hard he had been to her—how seldom had he had softened into caresses or shown her his heart. If he had made her love him she could not have left him thus. So after long weeks of loneliness his life seemed to centre into one object—to find her again. All his inquiries so far had been in vain; but he would go out himself; and what could elude a father's vigilance? He had waited with a vague hope that she would come back to him. A girl of eighteen only, how could she battle with life? But the slow days came and went, and she made no sign, and at last the Count Semiloff went forth with hope in his heart—a hope that failed day by day. For the days grew into months and the months to years—yes, four years—and he had not heard from her, not one word.

So as a balm for an aching heart, the count threw himself into hard work. His old prejudices grew strong again, and with the vigor of a young man he took up a service for the Czar: a secret service that needed fidelity, courage and even recklessness of life. And who was so indifferent to life as the Count Semiloff, the last of his line save for the unnatural daughter who had forsaken him in his old age? What did the few remaining years hold for him, that he should be careful to preserve them. Nay, he was ready to fling them away, if by so doing he could render a service to his master. Therefore, he gave himself up to ferreting out the creatures who were plotting against that master's life, and the wellbeing of all Russia, according to his convictions.

It was with peculiar sensations of triumph, therefore, he read one day an anonymous note that some one had left for him:

"Whereas the Count Semiloff's vigilance for the Czar is well known, an opportunity is now offered for the defeat of a Nihilist plot of the first magnitude, and the arrest, among others, of a certain Sophie Posenki, who is a powerful member of the party. This woman has for two years been a leader and an influence in the band—the most subtle, the most dangerous to all lovers of peace and order. She has an infatuation, an insanity, it might be called, to redress wrongs: she is eloquent, and aways men's minds at will; she is beautiful, and she rules men's hearts; she is the most malignant enemy the Czar can find, and you can deliver

her into his hand. Be at the Lorsoff Warehouses to-morrow night at ten o'clock. The watchword is 'Public Safety'; the place, a cellar under the first house."

The count felt a sudden enthusiasm for his work—greater even than he had ever experienced before. Ah! if he could but seize this woman, of whom he had heard much, but whom he had never been able to see or trace before—if he could deliver her into the hands of justice, then indeed he might be able to say, "Amen" to his weary life.

Somehow he had conceived an intense hatred against this Sophie Posenki—this arch-traitress, as he thought her, who led men into treason with smiles, and made them willing to cast their lives away for a word of praise. No stain had ever sullied her name, yet it pleased him to think of her as a Circe who lured men to their ruin—a Messalina—

"Where hands were blood-stained, tho' as white  
As carved snow or Winter frost,  
Red with the souls deceived and lost."

And a thrill of triumph came over him as he thought that he was to be the instrument of delivering Russia from this curse. Siberia would be the place for this ardent, soaring soul. In the meantime the object of his wrath, unconscious of her danger, but knowing that she walked amid ceaseless dangers—traps and plots and pitfalls—was making ready for the meeting. Her toilet was simple, as befits a woman sworn to belong to the cause of the people—the poor, the down-trodden and oppressed—yet her beauty bloomed through all, as a rose might do in a neglected garden. Her hair was cut short, that no time might be wasted in its arrangement, but it disposed itself in bewitching little infantile curls all over her head, and low down on her broad, white forehead. The face was full of force, the mouth impressive—but it looked as if it might be eloquent of love and passion as well—and the dark-blue eyes that could flash in scorn at an ignoble action, or anger at a tyrannous act, were soft and limpid now with memories. Her room was plain and bare as a cell. She was one of the workers, and her slim fingers were hardened with toil; but she did not grieve over that. A strange enthusiasm filled her heart: she was living for a purpose, and that is the secret of happiness. Once in a while there came up before her suddenly, as if some one held up a portrait, the memory of a face she had seen at the meetings lately—a new member who seemed to hang upon her words, yet whose eyes betrayed a sort of animosity—she could find no other word for it. Sometimes it seemed as if hatred and love struggled together in their expression, and she had felt a cold, creeping sensation as she caught the glance.

She had grown somehow to look for his coming, and his presence affected her in an inexplicable manner. It seemed to touch some chord of memory, too, and she vexed herself with attempts to understand it. To night, as usual, her eyes sought him out, and then as she met his glance the hot blood surged into her face.

The next moment he was at her side, and with him a person whom she knew. "Let me introduce my friend Sergius," said her acquaintance, "and I will leave you together to talk. Two such ardent disciples must be friends."

"I have heard much of you," exclaimed Sergius, bowing, "and have longed, but scarcely dared, to be presented."

"I am!" exclaimed Sophie, with a laugh; "it is our religion to dare!"

"But I am a novice. Perhaps I shall learn to dare everything in time."

There was a significance in the words which made the girl blush again.

"It is a long time since the cause of the people became the dearest thing to me." Then she said: "Some one used to send me Nihilist pamphlets, and I became a convert when I was a mere child. I wish I knew that person. I would like to meet him."

A peculiar smile came to the lips of her companion. "Are you grateful to him?"

"Yes; I look upon him as my apostle."

"Suppose I could point him out."

"You!"

"Yes. Pardon me, I am the unknown. I owed your family a debt. I began payment in that way—but I shall not end there."

"Ah!" exclaimed Sophie. "I fear they will not be as grateful as I. Hush! they are going to speak. It is Demetri. He is one of the bloodthirsty ones."

It was an odd crowd that was gathered together in the great damp, cobwebby cellar. Men, with fanatical faces and lurid eyes that seemed to peer into a wonderful future—when, all barriers burnt away, a new world should spring up on the ruins of the old—a world of free thought, free speech, free action, and, it must be confessed, free morals. There were women there in uncouth dresses, with clipped hair and strange bonnets—women who eschewed all the frivolities of fashion as sins against the great cause—who were ready to sacrifice their rank, their money, even their heart's idols, for the work. They had sworn to give all—even themselves—according to the mandates of this strange power.

Demetri, a muscular man with a passionate face and fiery eyes, was denouncing the tyranny of the Czar in burning words. Then he passed on to a vivid picture of Siberian exile. "We are in Dante's Inferno!" muttered Sergius to the young girl; "first a lake of fire, and then a sea of ice."

At that moment the door sprang open and an old man entered. He did not seem at all bewildered by the noise, but took his place quietly and looked about him. Sergius drew nearer to him stealthily.

"How goes the cause, friend," he said at last.

The Count Semiloff smiled calmly. "Never better! Shall we have a speech from the renowned Sophie to-night?"

"I suppose so. She is cogitating it now, probably, in the shadow of that wine cask!"

The count's eyes followed his companion's.

"What, that girl?" he cried.

"Did you expect to see an old woman?"

"Excuse me. I come from the provinces," the count stammered. "I must see her nearer."

The next moment his hand was on her shoulder. "Sophie Posenki, you are my prisoner!" he cried. "No escape, gentlemen, the place is surrounded!"

The girl turned, and the count uttered a cry. "My God, Vera! my child!" he moaned, and staggered back, then fell heavily to the ground.

The lights were put out, and there was utter confusion. "Now's your chance, gentlemen," some one cried. "He is insensible; he has not made the signal."

Vera stood for a moment as if paralyzed; then, stooping, she lifted her father's head in her arms. There was a sound of retreating steps, then silence. Suddenly a torch flamed out on the scene. She looked up and saw Sergius standing near her.

"You have not escaped?" she asked.

"No! I told you I owed a debt to your family. I want to settle it now!" he said, with a strange smile.

The count raised his head, faintly. "My girl, my poor child!" he moaned; "your father did not know; come! I have you at last. Let us fly. They shall not take you now, save over my dead body."

"Aha, Monsieur le Count. High treason, is it not?" exclaimed Sergius.

The count stared. "Vera, my love, who is this man?"

"He is—a friend," stammered the girl.

"So you do not recognize me, most noble count?" began Sergius, in a mocking tone. "I am Nicole Sergius, the man whom you lashed for pastime one fine day. Oh! I carried your autograph on my face for a long time, and then I carried it in my heart! I told your daughter I had a debt to pay to your family. Well! I pay it to-day. She will be sent to Siberia as a Nihilist; and you, heaven knows what fate will be yours. But I have my revenge."

Vera sprang up with blazing eyes. "Coward," she cried, "what are you? Whatever my fate, you will not escape—you are one of us!"

He smiled, mockingly. "What am I? I am a spy! Yes, although I am your apostle, that was part of my game."

"Good God!" exclaimed Vera, hiding her eyes on her father's breast, "and I cared for this man?"

At these words the face of Sergius changed suddenly as if he had cast aside a hideous mask. His eyes were illumined by a strange fervor, and his mouth trembled.

"I have been a fiend!" he cried. "I have been possessed by a devil! Vera, my angel, you have cast it out. I loved you. I dared to love you, and it made me a fiend. I will die for you! Only say again that you cared for me, and I will go through flames straight into the jaws of death—into the mouth of hell for you!"

At that moment armed men burst in the doors, and all three were secured in a moment. Sergius was liberated as a spy, but the count was convicted; traitorous papers had been found in his trunk. He was condemned with his daughter to Siberia. In vain Sergius confessed his plot; there was no pardon, even after he stated that he had introduced the damaging papers among the count's effects. But when the exiles marched in line through the streets on their way to their living death, a man came out of the crowd and stood by Vera's side.

"I am going with you," he said, "and thus may I expiate my crime. Where you live, I will live. Where you die, I will die."

## PRIZE ESSAYS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOLS.

REFERENCE was recently made in these columns to the fact that Dr. R. H. McDonald, President of the Pacific Bank, San Francisco, had placed at the disposal of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of California the sum of \$1,500, to be distributed as follows: \$1,000 among the public schools of San Francisco for prizes awarded for the best essays on the evil effects of intemperance and tobacco, and \$500 for prize essays on the same subject for the Public Normal School at San José and the Public High Schools of the State outside of San Francisco. The conditions under which the essays were to be prepared were carefully specified, and provision was made that a \$25 gold medal should be awarded to the writer of the best composition, and a \$15 gold medal to the writer of the second best.

Dr. McDonald's offer awakened the liveliest interest among the pupils of the San Francisco schools, and at the time appointed some 15,000 essays were handed in. The selection of the more meritorious was a matter of difficulty, but the method adopted was in every way creditable to the sagacity of Mrs. P. D. Browne, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of California, and Mrs. T. E. Noble, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of San Francisco. The 15,000 essays sent in to the Union were distributed in lots of sixty to different ladies and gentlemen of culture for selection, and those that were thus chosen were again sifted, and so on until the best essay was determined, a method of distribution at once fair and impartial.

The public distribution of prizes and medals was an occasion of great interest to the multitude of competitors and their friends. On the evening Union Hall, in San Francisco, was densely crowded with schoolchildren and their parents. On the stage were educational officials and prominent citizens. After devotional and other exercises, the first prize medal essay, written by Miss Ella Mackay, of the Girls' High School, was read by the author. Resolutions deprecating the use of tobacco were then adopted, and this was followed by the reading of the second prize essay by John Fletcher Harper, of the middle class of the Boys' High School. The prizes, over two hundred in number, and ranging in value from \$5 to \$15 each, were then awarded by the donor. Both the medal-winners were received with enthusiastic applause by their fellow-pupils. The young ladies of the higher grades were complimented by a variety of floral tributes from admiring friends, while the youngsters received a measure of recognition from their schoolmates in what a local paper describes as "a concerted pibroch that suggested a Caledonian picnic." The scene of the presentation is illustrated on page 365. Our correspondent supplies



the following additional facts: Ella Mackay, winner of the First Prize Medal and Essay, was born in San Francisco, September 13th, 1866. She first attended the Lincoln Primary School, where she early manifested considerable aptitude. Afterwards she attended the Denman School, where she graduated, and is now in the Junior class of the Girls' High School. Her parents are both Scotch. The essay was awarded the prize on account of its simplicity, originality and terseness of style. Miss Mackay is an ardent worker and an ambitious student, and has evinced considerable talent in many studies. John Fletcher Harper, winner of the second prize, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on October 11th, 1865. His father was John Fletcher Harper. His mother is at present Mrs. Colgate Baker, she having remarried after Mr. Harper's death. Young Harper's earlier days were passed in New York City, but he has traveled a good deal for one of his years, having spent three years in Japan, where his father-in-law did business as a tea merchant.

Dr. Richard A. Hayes McDonald, who offered the prizes, was born in Kentucky in 1820, and at the age of twenty-six, having studied medicine, began his practice in Illinois, whence, on account of impaired health, he went to California, locating in San Francisco. Here he became prominent in public affairs, being conspicuous in securing the adoption of the State Constitution and in church and other enterprises. In 1865, the large business interests with which he had become identified required his presence in the East, and he settled in New York. He was one of the principal parties in the construction and operation of the first overland telegraph between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and during the war did much to influence public opinion against the strong attempts that nearly proved successful in declaring California a rebel State. Upon his return to California after a residence of years in New York City, Dr. McDonald identified himself more closely with the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, of which he had long been a Director and a large stockholder, and of which he was almost one of the organizers. In 1880 he was elected its President, which position he still holds.

In 1868 he began his active crusade against tobacco and liquor, and since then, in connection with his extensive business, he has had carefully prepared and distributed all over the United States and Canada considerably more than one hundred million four-page temperance circulars, not to mention hundreds of thousands of small leaflets. He has written, besides, hundreds of personal letters to friends, acquaintances and others in behalf of the same cause.

In San Francisco he has kept up his interest in religious and temperance movements. At the earnest suggestion of a number of the clergy to provide in some way for a course of moral and religious instruction for advanced students, such as the liberal and unsectarian constitution of the State University could not, in their estimation, be expected to do, Dr. McDonald, in 1880, offered the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to start a Christian College, to which the different Protestant Denominations, of California, were to contribute an equal amount, and in the management and proprietorship of which they were to be equally represented. He preferred to have only a college for preparing ministers, as he did not wish to interfere in any way with the working of the State University, and believed the latter the natural and proper place for supplying all but purely religious instruction; but at the request of the ministers of the different denominations, he broadened the scheme into a University for all branches. His offer is still open, and is awaiting action on the part of the churches.

Dr. McDonald is President of the Home Protection Meetings held every Saturday evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in San Francisco. He is a Director of the Inebriate Asylum, and one of the Board of Trustees of the Good Templars' Orphan Asylum, at Vallejo, Cal., one of the grandest institutions on the Pacific coast. He is also a Trustee of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The latest and most successful move in the temperance cause, and one which is attracting attention all over the United States, is the Prize Essay Plan in the public schools, of which we have already given an account.

#### A PRACTICAL NEW YEAR PARTY.

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR honored herself in the holiday season in a manner that was both practical and in keeping with a humane custom she has observed for several years. Being an active patron of a number of lodging-houses for children and young women, and a hearty friend of the Children's Aid Society, she gathered a group of eighty-one homeless boys and one little girl, and after clothing and feeding them, sent them off to Lawrence, Kan.; Osceola County, Iowa, and Culpepper County, Va., where good homes and kind treatment await them. Her "New Year Party" presented a pretty spectacle in the Hall of the Children's Aid Society, on Tuesday, January 23d, when the waifs were mustered for inspection, advice and a generous good-bye.

The boys, who were between the ages of twelve and fourteen, were gathered in the front room. Most of their faces answered for their Celtic origin. All seemed very glad that they were going away. These boys took the ten o'clock evening train from Jersey City for Culpepper County, Va., in charge of the Southern agent of the society, Mr. A. Schlegel.

In the back room fifteen little ones from five to ten years of age were assembled. They were more comfortably and neatly clad than the others, and appeared to be natives of the city. They unconsciously did a great deal of attitudinizing. The lonely little girl was in this room, and received much attention from her chivalrous companions. She responded to the poetical Christian name of Irene. Her other name is Branigan. She is a pretty, black-eyed, straight-featured little orphan. Her brother, who resembles her strikingly, accompanied her. There was not what might be called an ill-looking face in this room. This party went in high spirits to the Erie Railroad depot, where they started for Lawrence, Kan., on the six P. M. train. They will be adopted by people in Kansas. Another party of fifty boys, in charge of K. Trotter, bound for Osceola County, Iowa, also went out on this train.

#### A PRODUCE EXCHANGE JUBILEE.

THE members of the Produce Exchange of New York City bowed the old year out in a hurricane of fun and jollity. Had a stranger strayed into the building, after three o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, he would have witnessed a scene which the expertest pencil could scarcely depict in all its features—a spectacle of beardless boys and gray-haired men romping like school children, thumping every one who crossed their path, throwing in the air hats, stuffed bladders and pieces of dough, and bellowing at the top of their voices. It was the jubilee of the members to commemorate the successes of the last year and to wish each other renewed fortune in the next. Street vendors, who had heard of the intended celebration, lined the streets surrounding the building with a large stock of tin horns. These were disposed of rapidly at high prices, and were vigorously used by the purchasers.

At two o'clock the upper floor of the building was cleared. At one end of the room several tables served as a platform for Gilmore's full band, which was to furnish the music. In the meantime the brokers had repaired to their respective offices to dress for the occasion. The regulation dress consisted of a white hat, linen duster and blue overalls. Some of the members, however, had occasion to regret that they did not comply with the rule in regard to costume. Several hundred invitations were sent to members of other exchanges. Each ticket of invitation was numbered 401, which indi-

cated the seat the guest was to occupy. As each guest arrived he asked to be shown to seat No. 401. This was easily found, perched on a column in the middle of the platform between the stairs, appropriately decorated with the three figures. No one except a most expert acrobat could possibly have reached the chair.

About half-past two the members began to arrive, each armed with a stuffed club and a tin horn. Nearly 3,000 persons stood on the upper story of the building before the festivities began, and nearly 3,000 horns were made to resound unceasingly. When tired of blowing their horns the brokers amused themselves by pounding each other with the clubs. Coats were torn, hats—new and old—were battered and thrown in the air, wrestling matches were indulged in, and the unfortunate contestant who was thrown was rolled around the floor until he was white with flour. The senior members of firms played tricks on the office boys, and the boys retaliated by breaking their employers' beaver hats. All this occurred before the prepared programme was begun.

At three o'clock Gilmore and his band appeared, and instantly there was a tremendous outburst. For a time the band was disconcerted by the tooting of the horns, but finally they managed to make themselves heard. Mr. J. S. Burdett recited two humorous pieces, several songs were sung, and then there were sparring matches, talking matches, sack and foot races, an Irish jig by the Parnell Brigade, a laughing match and a walking match. A "tug of war" was started between the heavy weight grain and provision men; some fifty men on each end of the big rope tested their strength, and when the weaker side gave way the stronger fell in a heap at the other end of the rope. This was the signal for a general jubilee with the rope. Men and boys lunged to it until no longer able to keep on their feet and were dragged around the room on their backs. The fish-horn brigade and the regiment with bladders and stuffed clubs were actively at work. During the performances everybody seemed to be happy, and the building rang with the laughter of the assembly. Gilmore's band played almost without ceasing until after dark, and when the members, with crushed silk hats and disarranged neck-gear, emerged from the building, they expressed the opinion that they had the "best day's sport for many a year."

#### IN THE HANDS OF THE JURY.

ON Wednesday, January 4th, Mr. Scoville, for the defense, filed an affidavit asking to be permitted to call nine other witnesses, and stating what he expected to prove by their testimony. The Court decided against the application in general, permitting, however, the defense, to attempt to show that, on the day of shooting President Garfield, the assassin had claimed to be inspired by God. J. J. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, was called for this purpose, but he swore that Guitau had not made such a claim to him. A letter written by the assassin's father in 1875, in which he pronounced his son a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, was read. The defense was then declared closed. The law points of the Government were submitted to the Court and an adjournment was had to enable the defense to prepare its law points.

The programme for the action of the counsel on both sides was arranged as follows: "Counsel for the defense to present their law points to Judge Cox on Friday morning, January 6th, and the Judge rule upon them on Saturday, immediately after the opening of the court. Mr. Davidge would then argue for the prosecution, and probably occupy the entire day. Mr. Scoville would reply for the defense on Monday following, and be followed by Colonel Reed and Guitau, who will be permitted to address the jury if he desires to do so. Mr. Porter will make the closing argument for the prosecution. Mr. Scoville has said that he did not think the arguments would consume more than four days. If so, the jury's verdict will be in before the end of this week."

The jury in the case, selected from 159 talesmen, are looked upon as being a more than usually intelligent one, the assassin himself expressing his confidence in their integrity and good sense. The foreman, John P. Hamlin, is a saloon-keeper of favorable repute, about forty-seven years old, and a man of genial but dignified appearance. Frederick W. Brandenburg is a German, a cigar-maker by trade, about forty-five years old, and one of the most attentive listeners in the entire box. Henry J. Bright is a retired merchant, fifty years old; Charles Stewart is an active merchant, over fifty; Thomas H. Langley is a grocer, forty-eight years old; and his neighbor, Michael Sheehan, is about the same age and follows the same business; George W. Gales is the youngest member, a machinist by trade, and twenty-seven years old; Thomas Hamline is an elderly iron-worker, and during the trial sat in front of the window; Ralph Wormly is a negro laborer, variously identified with the politics of the District; William H. Browner is a well-known commission merchant; Mr. Hobbs, who lost his wife during the trial, is pianist, and the oldest member, being sixty-three; and Joseph Prather is a commission merchant, of middle-age, and, after Mr. Brandenburg, the most attentive of the jurors.

#### Great Progress in Colorado.

THE growth of the City of Denver and the State of Colorado during the past year is unprecedented in its history. In Denver more than \$4,000,000 were expended in the construction of new buildings, and the total assessed valuation of the city is \$25,650,000, an increase in the past year of \$9,460,000. The Auditor's records show the assessed valuation of the entire State to be \$96,059,000, an increase of \$23,000,000 over that of 1880. The lowest figures on the bulletin output of the State for the past year place it at \$10,200,000. Of this Lake County is credited with \$1,500,000. The total indebtedness of the State is \$33,000,000. More than \$9,000,000 have been expended in the State on Railway construction during the past year. The Denver and New Orleans Railroad expects to be in communication a year hence with New Orleans by the Texas road, and by the same time the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road will have its line completed to Denver. The Rio Grande Road has laid a third rail to Pueblo, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe will run trains through to Denver next week.

#### A Brave Man's Reward.

MR. JOHN M. UNGLAUB, a locomotive engineer on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, has received from ex-President Hayes a fine gold watch and chain, valued at \$500, and also a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, asking him to accept the present as a token of their gratitude and as a memento of his coolness, exhibited on March 6th, 1881. On that date Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and family and several other passengers, on a special train on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, met with an accident at Severn Station, about fifteen miles south of Baltimore, colliding with a train going South. Mr. Unglaub had charge of the ex-President's special train, and courageously remained at his post, doing all he could to avert the disaster. He was seriously injured, and the sympathy and gratitude of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes at the time were heartfelt and expressive.

#### German War History.

THE scientific history of the Franco-German campaign of 1870-71 by the Grand General Staff has just been finished by the issue of its twelfth number. The whole elaborate work, whereof a French translation has also been made, is now com-

plete in various thick volumes, which contain, among other appendices, 107 carefully prepared maps. The concluding part, just out, presents us, among other things, with statistics as to what may be called the auxiliary services of an army—field telegraph and post, commissariat, sanitary arrangements, the care of souls, military law, etc. The chief result of the war is named the construction of the Empire, and for this high blessing, apart from untold sacrifices of money, Germany had to pay in kind with a total loss of 6,247 officers, doctors, and army officials, 123,483 men, 14,595 horses, one stand of colors, and six guns.

#### PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

##### Working of the Irish Land Court.

The Sub-Commissioners of the Land Court, in the several provinces of Ireland, having to decide upon the tenants' applications for the fixing of judicial rents, find it useful, in many cases, to make a personal inspection of the farms. Our illustration shows one of the scenes that frequently take place on these occasions, when the three official gentlemen, one of them probably a lawyer, the other two experienced land-agents or practical agriculturists, walk over the fields, accompanied by the tenant, his solicitor, and other friends, and by the landlord's agent or solicitor, with a guard of armed constables, scrambling over walls and ditches, and sometimes up to the ankles in bog and mire. The depth of soil has to be tested, in the Sub-Commissioners' presence, by turning it up with the shovel; for it will not do to rely upon the evidence of Irish witnesses on either side.

##### Rescued English Slaves.

Mention has already been made of the sufferings of the poor little English children who had been practically enslaved by a troop of Arab acrobats, but who, when visiting Constantinople, were liberated by the efforts Mr. R. M. Littler and the British Consul-General. The sketch represents them during one of their performances in the City of the Sultan. While exhibiting there for some months the truth leaked out about them. The proprietor of the white slaves happened to be a Tunisian, but a French subject. After communications had passed between the French and English Consuls the boys were taken into keeping by the latter, and sent to England. The "owner" still protests vehemently that he has a right to keep the children, having signed a contract with the parents—some of the poor little mites being then only three years old when disposed of at a sovereign a head. They have been treated with great cruelty, trained like performing monkeys or dogs, and, as may be supposed, received no religious education. In the drawing the three boys at the base are three negroes, the remainder are English. They had been under the tutelage of their master for periods varying from three to twelve years.

##### Signing the Treaty of Nango, Africa.

The treaty of Nango was concluded at the gates of Ségon on the 10th of March last between Captain Gallieni, acting in the name of France, and the Sultan Ahmadou, the son and heir of the prophet El-Hadj. The empire of El-Hadj is now falling rapidly into decay, and continued revolts are hastening its dissolution. Nevertheless, Ahmadou, the unchallenged spiritual chief of the basin of the Niger to Timbuctoo, is the "Commander of the Faithful," whom all the black tribes universally consult when the question is that of action against the common enemy, the whites. The mission, with Captain Gallieni at the head, set out from Saint Louis on the 30th of January, 1880, with a considerable train. It arrived on the 1st of the following June at Nango, that is to say, at the gates of Ségon-Sikoro, after having fought a series of battles en route. Fever decimated the mission, and it was only after four months of anxious waiting that conferences were opened in regard to the treaty. Captain Gallieni obtained from the Sultan a treaty placing the Niger under French protection from its source to Timbuctoo, and a free and open road for European commerce. It was only on the 10th of March, 1881, that Ahmadou consented to sign, and the object of the mission was attained. Our illustration represents a scene during the important negotiations.

##### The Fatal Encounter with a Slave Dhow.

A second telegram concerning the death of Captain Brownrigg, of H. M. S. *London*, has been received at the Admiralty, from which it appears that two of the wounded men, Vennung and Tallis, have recovered; and the third, Massey, is progressing favorably. The dhow was flying French colors, and when the *London's* boat ran alongside to verify its nationality, the Arab crew fired a volley and immediately boarded the boat, killing, wounding, and driving the crew overboard. Captain Brownrigg, made a most gallant resistance, receiving twenty-one wounds, and falling, at last, shot through the heart. The dhow, which is stated to have been full of slaves, has since been captured empty; but some Arabs suspected of belonging to the crew have been arrested by the Sultan's troops.

##### The Bombardment of the Riskopf.

The village of Elm was situated in what was, until September last, one of the most fertile and prosperous valleys in Switzerland. On the 11th of that month there were three successive falls of mountain land, by which 115 lives were lost, eighty-three houses and chalets were destroyed, and 253 acres of pasture-land were covered with stones and pieces of rock. This catastrophe, it is now ascertained, was due to the imprudent way in which the slate quarries had been worked. Throughout October stones poured incessantly over the north face of the Riskopf, fissures again formed in the upper part of the mountain, and the remaining portion of Elm was threatened with destruction. Hence the authorities decided to hasten the fall artificially by fissuring the solid rock, and by firing shells at the spot on which the broken part of the mountain seemed to rest. After a number of shells had been fired it became evident that the field-piece was too small, and arrangements were projected either to use dynamite or a siege-gun. The following explains the illustrations: 1. Pattenberg; 2. Débris of mountain fall; 3. Dünberg, highest point reached by blocks falling from the opposite side of the valley; 4. Track of the mountain fall, leading in the direction of Elm; 5. Eastern track of the mountain fall; 6. Solid rock supporting the Riskopf, and fissure produced by artillery fire.

##### Mr. O'Donovan as a Lecturer.

Mr. O'Donovan, the gallant correspondent of the *Daily News* of London, who was for some months a nominal prisoner at Merv, returned thence to Constantinople last month, and was arrested, tried and imprisoned for an alleged insult to the Sultan. During his "imprisonment" he obtained so much influence over the inhabitants that he was not only ultimately released, but was elected a chief, and even one of the Triumvirate which governs Merv. He was inducted into his honors by a salute of twenty-one guns; and power of life and death was granted to him. Finally, as despite his rank and honors, he grew somewhat homesick, he was appointed Envoy Plenipotentiary to all the European Princes. Shortly after his arrival at Constantinople, Mr. O'Donovan gave an interesting lecture to the English residents of Pera, which is the subject of our illustration. Mr. O'Donovan put on three robes during the lecture, the ordinary Turkish costume, over that a silk flowing cloak, and finally over the shoulders a robe of state, given him when one of the Triumvirate of Merv.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—MURDERS by Indians are reported from Arizona and Minnesota.

—A SERIOUS outbreak of enteric fever has occurred among the British troops in Natal.

—CHINA has paid the first installment of the compensation to Russia stipulated in the Kuldja treaty.

—THE quarterly statement of the District of Columbia's funded indebtedness shows that the total indebtedness is \$21,892,850.

—THERE were 364 divorces, or nearly one each day, granted in San Francisco during the year just passed, against 215 for the year 1880.

—IN Missouri a child seven years old, having quarreled with a playmate aged five, obtained a revolver and shot his little adversary, killing him instantly.

—ARRANGEMENTS are making to extend the international post-office money-order system to New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, and New Zealand.

—AN American firm has contracted with the Mexican Government for the erection of two marine arsenals, one at Campeche and the other on the Pacific coast.

—THE proposition to set aside the action of the court martial which degraded General Porter meets with stubborn opposition in Congress in spite of the changed views of General Grant.

—THE Pennsylvania Board of Revision of Taxes has decided that parsonages and church property not forming an integral part of a church are subject to taxation and will be assessed.

—AT the beginning of the Russian New Year the State Police Department will be withdrawn from the control of the Minister of the Interior and placed under the special direction of General Tcheravine.

—FOUR passenger cars containing one hundred and fifty persons fell through a bridge on the Boston and Maine Railroad, near Wells, on the 2d instant, killing two men and injuring sixty persons. The wreck took fire.

—THE Secretary of the Interior instructs Indian agents that they have the power to put intruders off reservations, and may call on the military to assist them, not as a posse comitatus, but simply as a force to enable the agent to carry out his authority.

—GOVERNOR CAMERON, in his first message to the Virginia Legislature, advocates a settlement of the State's liabilities on the basis of the Riddleberger Bill, and strongly urges the duty of providing ample means of education for the colored population.

—THE archbishop, the bishops and the clergy of Quebec have withdrawn their opposition to the "Deceased Wife's Sister" Marriage Bill. It will be introduced in the Dominion Parliament in a new form, merely repealing the laws prohibiting such alliances.

—A NUMBER of Mormons, who claim that Brigham Young introduced the doctrine of polygamy and blood atonement contrary to the original belief, have organized a new church in Salt Lake City. They renounce polygamy, and refuse to pay any more tithes.

—THE statement that Prince Bismarck intended to propose a Congress of the Powers to discuss the question of the Pope's position is semi-officially denied. A proposal to re-establish the Pope's responsibility has been simply suggested semi-officially. No replies have yet been received.

THE total collections by Collector Robertson at this port for customs, hospital moneys and sundries, from August 1st, 1881, when he succeeded Collector Merritt, up to January 1st, 1882, were \$63,543,992.31, against \$56,786,721.10 collected during the corresponding five months of 1880.

—THE clergy of Virginia are opposing the passage by the Legislature of the Bill removing the political disabilities of a score or more persons who were engaged in dueling during the past two campaigns in that State. The Bill has already passed the House of Delegates, and is now pending in the Senate.

—NUMEROUS arrests were made in St. Petersburg at night at the beginning of January. The police have seized a secret printing-press. It is thought that the Nihilists are preparing for fresh violence, as they are reassembling in the capital and have renewed the circulation of their proclamations.

—THE annual message of Governor Bigelow of Connecticut shows that the State receipts last year were \$1,726,160.01; the expenses, \$1,509,855.29; balance, \$212,304.73. Of the State debt \$77,000 comes due at the end of the current year, and the Governor advises paying it from the funds in the Treasury.

—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL SWAIN recommends that the finding in the Whitaker court-martial be disapproved: "First, on account of the informality in the appointment of the court; second, the irregularity of the first charge; and last, because the testimony is not such as to establish the guilt of Whitaker beyond a reasonable doubt."

—INTELLIGENCE has been received from Accra which confirms the report received in November last of the massacre of 200 young girls by order of the King of Ashantee. The girls were prisoners, who had been purposely captured for the massacre in raids on the neighboring tribes. The blood of the victims was mixed with mortar and used in the building of a new palace.

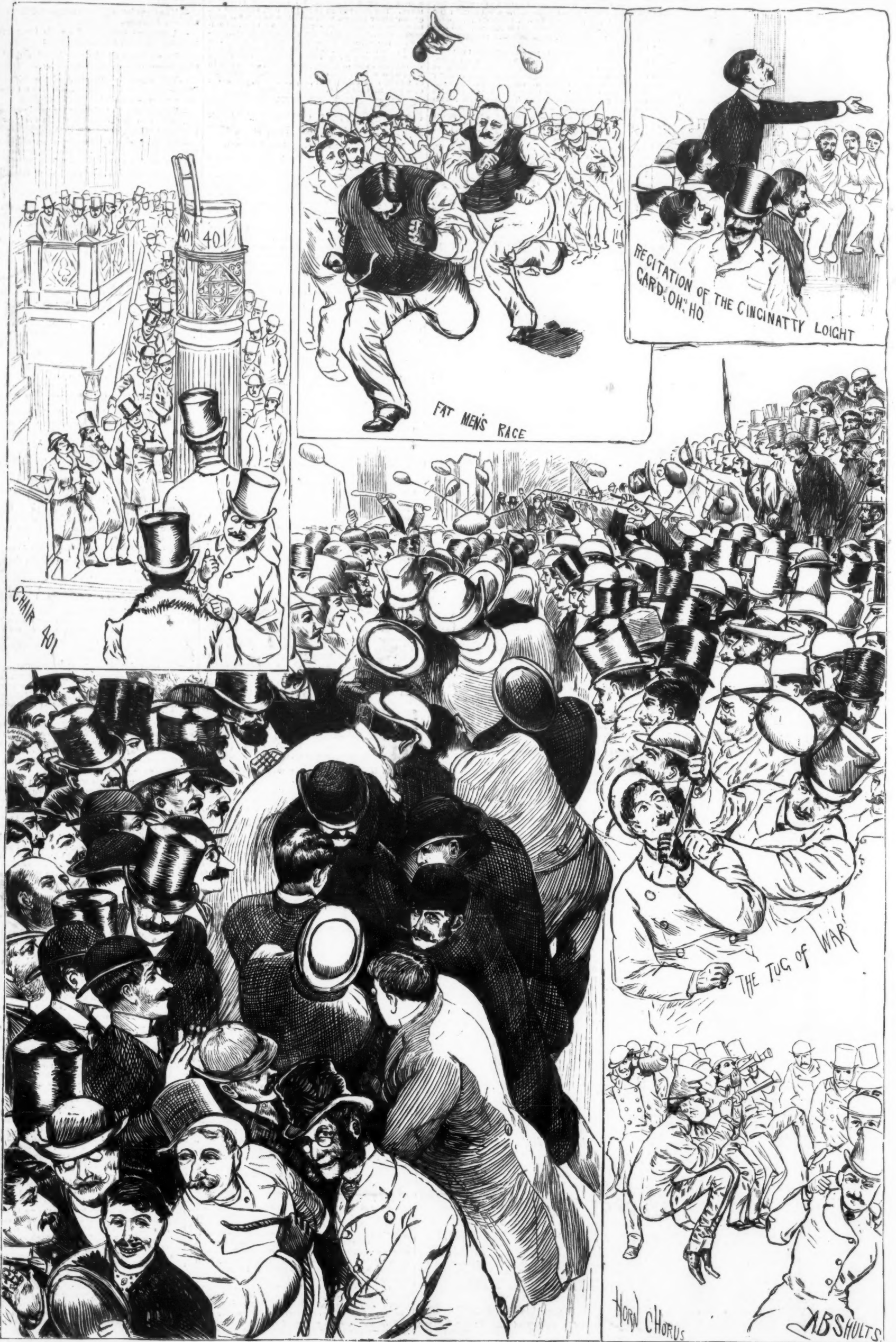
MR. J. F. ELMORE, the representative of Peru at Washington, has received a dispatch advising him that the Chilean Government has ordered the full organization of the province of Tarapaca as a part of the Republic of Chili. The Chileans, in anticipation of the arrival of the American Commissioners, have seized all the public offices in Lima and suppressed the municipal government.

—THE list of steamship wrecks for the year 1881 shows a total loss of 195, accompanied by the loss of 1,459 lives. Of the disasters 141 were to British steamships; 15 were Americans; 6 French, 6 Danish, 6 German, 3 Dutch, 4 Swedish, 1 Brazilian, 3 Belgian, 4 Spanish, 2 Chilean; Mexican, Chinese, Austrian, Japanese and Norwegian, 1 each; of three the nationality could not be learned. The total tonnage lost was about 200,000 tons.

—THE Supreme Court of Arkansas has decided that the Act known as the Three-mile Liquor Law, passed by the Legislature last Winter, is constitutional. The Act provides for prohibiting the "sale or giving away of vinous, spirituous or intoxicating liquors of any kind," etc., within three miles of "any schoolhouse, academy, college, university or other institution of learning, or of any church-house in this State," on petition of a majority of the adult inhabitants residing within three miles of such designated place.

—THE Minnesota State Auditor last week began the payment of the new State railroad bonds to the holders of the old bonds, the interest on which has not been paid since 1860. The State has sold \$500,000 worth of trust securities for cash, and has reinvested the funds in new bonds. The new bonds issued bear 4½ per cent, and run thirty years. Mr. Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, conveyed \$2,000,000 in bonds and \$200,000 in cash from St. Paul to his home in a special car, under the protection of an armed guard.





NEW YORK CITY.—HOLIDAY FROLIC OF THE GRAIN AND PROVISION MEN OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE, DEC. 31st.—SEE PAGE 367.





NEW JERSEY.—THE DEATH-WATCH IN THE HUDSON COUNTY JAIL OVER MARTIN KINKOWSKI, THE NIGHT BEFORE HIS EXECUTION.  
SEE PAGE 371.



## BURDENED.

"Genius—a man's weapon, a woman's burden."  
—LAMARTINE.

DEAR GOD! there is no sadder fate in life  
Than to be burdened so that you cannot  
Sit down contented with the common lot  
Of happy mother and devoted wife.  
To feel your brain wild, and your bosom rife  
With all the sea's commotion. To be fraught  
With fires and frenzies which you have not sought  
And weighed down with the wide world's weary  
strife.

To feel a fever always in your breast,  
To lean and hear, half in affright, half shame,  
A loud-voiced public boldly mouth your name;  
To reap your hard-earned harvest in unrest;  
And know, however great your meed of fame,  
You are but a weak woman at the best.

ELLA WHEELER.

## A CLOUDED NAME.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARJORIE'S TRIALS."

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE thermometer had stood all day at one hundred and twenty degrees in the shade. It was evening now, and the canvas curtains of the ambulance tent were drawn up all round to catch any merciful breath of cool air which might come to ease the burden of life—grown almost intolerable through the long burning hours of the Indian lay—to the gasping sufferers within.

A group of two or three persons was gathered round one of the beds. A badly-wounded man lay upon it in a half-stupor. He had been brought in two or three hours before.

"Do what you can for him," the officer who personally superintended the man's delivery up to the surgeons had said. "He is a brave fellow, and he saved my life just now! Not that that is worth much!" the young man was heard to mutter to himself as he turned away, reeling in his saddle from fatigue and the exhaustion of his own roughly stanch wound.

Since then the surgeons had done their best for the man whose cool courage under an agonizing operation had evoked their admiration and stimulated their efforts. Now they stood round him, their work done, and done in vain.

Presently the man roused himself, shaking off the stupor with a resolute effort. He looked from one grave, pitying face to another.

"Am I dying?" he asked, coolly.

"My poor fellow, I am afraid you are," answered the senior surgeon, gently.

"How long will it be?" he asked next, struggling still with the deadly, overpowering stupor.

"A few hours," answered the doctor.

"Then there is no time to lose!" said the man, composedly. "You are sure there's no mistake, sir? I've got to die this time?"

"I am afraid," hesitated the surgeon.

"Don't be afraid!" interrupted the man. "I'm not! I only want to be cock sure, that's all. I'm about tired of the whole thing, and I'd liefer die than live. But, if I've got to die, there's something I must do first which I shouldn't do if I was going to live, I tell you plainly."

"You cannot live," the surgeon replied. "Are you a Roman Catholic? Do you want the priest?"

"No; I want the colonel and my master, and—one or two more. And isn't there something you can give me to keep off this wretched sleepiness? I've something to say. They must take it down as I say it, and I'll sign it. The sooner the better, for death may come quicker than you think for. I've seen him cheat the doctors before now; and I should be loath to die with that on my mind—for his sake!"

His mind wandered as he concluded, and he lay muttering incoherently to himself.

"A case of conscience," the doctors agreed, as they administered a restorative, and hastened to summon the witnesses the man had indicated.

They were all gathered quickly—all save one. "He is not here!" said the man, waking up and looking anxiously round—"my master, Lieutenant Mervyn, of the—th. Fetch him. I can't speak till he comes."

"Mr. Mervyn is hurt. He is resting, by the doctor's orders. He is to be kept perfectly quiet. I am afraid we can't get him," said the surgeon.

"I'll not keep him long! Fetch him!" repeated the dying man. "If he knew, he'd come, if he couldn't stand, to hear what I've got to tell him. Bring him here, I say!"

There was a peremptoriness in the dying voice which carried all before it. It was curious to see how the presence of the great commander Death reversed the relative positions of the actors in this strange drama. The dying man was the hero of the hour. Military discipline and habitual subservience were forgotten, and the private soldier issued orders which his commanding officers obeyed unhesitatingly.

"Mr. Mervyn is here," the senior surgeon announced presently, as Tempest, supported on the colonel's arm, walked up to the bedside and grasped the man's hand.

It was a strangely solemn scene, and none of the witnesses ever forgot it—the wounded man lying on his bed, the waving punkah over his head throwing flickering shadows across his ghastly death-stricken features; the three or four gentlemen standing by, with the earnestness and solemnity of such experiences written on their grave faces; the pale, haggard aspect of the young officer, evidently heart-stricken at the condition of his faithful follower.

"Shore me up," said the man, peremptorily—"higher! That'll do. Is the paper ready? Another drop of that stuff, doctor. Now, Mr. Mervyn and gentlemen"—in a voice wonderfully strong and firm for his extremity—"I

want to tell to you all that I am the man who—killed my old master, General Mervyn, nine months ago, at Woodford Station!"

A sharp, incredulous exclamation came from Tempest Mervyn. He stood up suddenly, his face white as death, his hand outstretched towards the man. Then he sank back upon the bed from which he had risen.

"Did it, sir?" the man asseverated, fixing his eyes upon his master. "It was me that killed him!"

"I don't believe it. He is delirious!" Tempest Mervyn exclaimed to the bystanders.

"He is perfectly composed and sensible," the surgeon asserted, with his hand on the man's pulse.

"Yes," confirmed the man, "I am all right, sir. I know what I am saying. I killed him! I jumped into the carriage just as it was moving on. He looked up and swore at me—it was his way, gentlemen. I stabbed him then and there with my clasp-knife! You'll find it in my kit. I've never used it since. Then came the accident. I felt it coming, and I jumped down. I was reckless whether I was killed or not; but I suppose I couldn't help having a try for my life when it came to that. Give me something, doctor! I'm going, and I haven't—haven't—signed—yet!"

The surgeon poured a few drops of brandy down his throat. For a few minutes nothing was heard but the gasping breath of the sufferer as he came slowly back to life, and the sigh of the rising wind in the branches of a clump of palm-trees outside the tent.

"Have you written it down?" asked the man, as soon as he had revived sufficiently to speak. "Is it all there?"

"Yes," answered the chaplain.

"Now, let me put my hand to it," spoke the soldier.

"Read it over to him first," suggested the colonel.

And the self-accusation was read out to him in brief, terse sentences.

"Yes, it's right," he nodded. "Give me the pen."

It was placed between his fingers, and the attendant guided his hand—there was an almost imperceptible holding back amongst the group of gentlemen. He gathered up his strength and wrote distinctly enough—

"Edward Vaughan, —th Regiment."

"There!" he breathed, as they laid him back on the pillow—"now I've told the truth! It's all square, and nobody'll suffer for what I done! Will you please to sign too, gentlemen, that you heard me say it?"

At this moment all eyes were turned to Mr. Mervyn. He had opened his mouth more than once to speak, but no sound issued from it. It was in a dry, half-choked voice that the words came at last.

"Why did you do it?" he demanded.

"He had bullied and blackguarded me every day of his life since I went into his service; he was an old wretch!" the man answered, with sudden vehemence. "Only that morning he had called me every name he could lay his tongue to, and all for nothing but his beast of a temper. I heard him bullying away at the railway people; I heard him going on at you, sir; I listened till I was sick of his loud, bullying voice. What's the use of living, I says to myself, to a man like that? He's as bad as the tyrants and monsters of old time that they killed when they couldn't stand 'em no longer. He won't live in peace himself, nor he won't let nobody else live. I knew all about you, sir; I knew he wouldn't never let you be happy whilst he could prevent it. His speech that morning rankled, and so did a good many more. It came to me all at once, and I did it. I rid the world of a tyrant! It didn't seem a sin—not then!"

The fire which had carried him through this last explanation died out all at once; the grayness of death spread over his sharpened features; he breathed painfully once more.

The doctor again administered restoratives. The witnesses filed out, one by one, with solemn set faces, stopping as they passed to shake hands with Mervyn. Then he, in his turn, rose up and staggered towards the outer air. The man's reviving eyes followed him wistfully.

"Tell him," he whispered to the surgeon, "that I—did it for his good, though he mightn't think it. I'd have gone through fire and water for him—but the old man, he—he—"

The chaplain bent over him and spoke a few words. The man's gaze was still bent on the figure of his young master, dimly defined in the opening.

"I would have spoken up at the time if it had gone against him," he said, brokenly. "I wanted to see; and when he was cleared there was no call for me to tell. Forgiveness? Yes, sir: I'll ask Heaven to forgive me—I have asked before now, but—my master—if he'd only speak a word to me first, I'd be more ready to ask again. Somehow, it—it all looks different now to what it did then. If the time was to come over again—Ask Mr. Mervyn, for pity's sake, to speak to me, sir!"

Tempest Mervyn had dropped down on to an empty packing-case just outside, and sat there, looking vacantly out over the sleeping field of shadowy white tents before him. He was dizzily trying to realize the deliverance which had come to him, to balance his mind after the great shock it had received.

Vaughan had killed his father—Vaughan, who had saved his own life to-day for the third or fourth time since he had joined the campaign out there—the faithful, devoted follower, on whose integrity he would have staked his all only an hour ago! Vaughan was the murderer! He repeated this over and over to himself; it was impossible to grasp it. He was conscious of a great deliverance; but, oddly enough, the strongest impression on his mind was that Vaughan had somehow saved him from an urgent, though undefined, danger. He was neither glad nor sorry. Horror, surprise, even the intense re-

lief which he might have been supposed to feel had all faded back into a sort of dim, neutral atmosphere, where they floated around him, eluding his languid efforts to grasp them. His condition was like that of a patient in the first stages of insensibility from chloroform, when the pain which he is dimly conscious ought to be agony, is only a dim presence somewhere in the room with him, scarcely aggressive, only mildly tantalizing.

The chaplain touched his arm.

"He is calling for you," he said, gently.

"He cannot make peace with Heaven until you have forgiven him. He is a dying man," he added, earnestly: "his very minutes are numbered. You will not refuse his prayer?"

Tempest rose up and followed him, walking like a man in a dream. It was only when he met the anxious, supplicating gaze of the sunken eyes that he awoke to the comprehension of what was required of him. At the same moment there flashed over him, in a sudden revealing, standing out clear and distinct to his dimmed mind, the whole history of what this crime of Vaughan's had brought upon him. His ruined life, his lost love, his shattered faith—all rose up and called to him with vengeful voices. And above all these rose, terrible and menacing, the cry of his father's blood. His soul revolted against the guilty wretch whose hand struck down all unprepared an unsuspecting, an old man, and that man his father—a harsh, unkind father, it was true, but still his own flesh and blood!

All this was written on his face as he turned away once more from the bedside. The dying man clutched eagerly at his arm to hold him.

"Mr. Mervyn, sir!" he gasped, "I've sinned; but I've served you faithful, sir! I never meant to harm you. Say you forgive me! I—can't—die—without that word—from—you! I can't!"

At this appeal, Tempest forced himself, by a supreme effort, to look once more upon the once-trusted, familiar face. All the life left in the man was concentrated in the terrible eager eyes; the livid, sharpened features seemed to be dead already, carved in the cold, stone effigy of death. Only the eyes burned with a passionate, yearning love and entreaty, which kept the dread enemy himself at bay until they should be satisfied. A spark from that fire dropped straight into Tempest Mervyn's heart and kindled a divine pity and forgiveness where only anger and horror had been a moment before. He remembered then how Vaughan had thrown himself on the knife which had been meant for himself, how he was dying now for him, how he had watched over him with a devotion as rare as it was complete.

"I forgive you, Vaughan, as freely as I hope to be forgiven," he said solemnly, clasping the pale hand which still held his arm.

A flash of intense joy lighted up the man's whole features; he half raised himself from his pillow.

"Heaven bless you!" he gasped; and almost before the last word had passed his lips he had fallen back and was gone to a higher judgment-seat.

"Poor creature!" said the chaplain, as he supported Mr. Mervyn back to his own quarters. "His is an extraordinary instance of one great startling crime dropped, like a blot, on a career of singular devotion. Had you ever any suspicion of the truth?"

"Good heaven, no!" replied Tempest. "Vaughan was the best servant he ever had, my father used to say. He! I cannot understand it now. It makes my brain reel," he added, passing his hand across his eyes. "I used to admire the way in which he bore my father's outbreaks. He never seemed in the least ruffled, no matter how hard the General was on him—and he was very hard sometimes. Vaughan was always imperturbable, respectful and attentive. My father left him a legacy; he valued Vaughan as he had never valued a servant before; and I should have said that Vaughan, in spite of every provocation was attached to him in return."

"It is extraordinary!" the clergyman repeated. "If he had been Irish, now—"

"His mother was an Irishwoman," Tempest interposed: "I have heard him declare that he had caught a few of her Irish sayings."

"It must have been a sudden, uncontrollable impulse, the Irish blood in him asserting itself all at once," the chaplain mused. "And he made his devotion to you a sort of atonement for the crime. I think that his period of service expired some time ago, and that he re-enlisted in order to come out with you; did he not?"

"Yes," said Mervyn.

Neither of them spoke for a few minutes.

"Thou knowest—Thou knowest?" the chaplain repeated them, rousing himself. "We can only write these words against his memory—the words which the French actress, with a past almost as despairing as this poor creature's, caused to be inscribed over her tomb. He has carried his sin to a more merciful and a more comprehending judgment than ours. We must leave it and him amongst the earthly mysteries which shall be solved some day. But you must rest now. I fear all this has been too much for you. I will look in again, if you will allow me, by and by. There are steps to be taken. But I will not trouble you now. Good-night."

The next time the chaplain visited the young officer's tent, it was to find him raving in the delirium of fever, calling loudly for Vaughan, and accusing the brother-officer who, being himself on the sick-list, had undertaken the charge of having murdered his father.

## CHAPTER XXV.

"THE vanity of earthly wishes!" exclaimed the Vicar of Hawarden, not morallizing, but mischievously, as he stirred his study-fire into a ruddier blaze and cast amused glances at his wife's fair, puckered forehead and gen-

erally bothered expression. "A few weeks ago you were devoutly invoking some one else; and, now, what some one else has actually turned up, you don't appear to be satisfied."

Mrs. Wilmer made no reply. She was too much engaged in watching the slow progress of a young lady and gentleman who, heedless of the bleak December weather, were loitering across the damp lawn and amongst the shrubs on their way from the gate to the vicarage porch.

"As if it were July instead of mid winter?" exclaimed Clara, impatiently. "In an east wind, too! And Estelle has a sore throat already!"

"Sore throat—east wind!" exclaimed the vicar. "My dear, did these count when you and I were young?"

"He is coming in," cried Clara—"actually coming in—and we dine at six to-night because of the penny readings!"

"It is only half-past four now," said the provoking vicar, looking at his watch. "Go and make him a cup of tea to keep the cold out."

"I won't!" cried Clara. "The last time I gave him tea he staid until the dinner was on the table."

"Indiscreet," said John; "but it's their turn now. It was ours once, remember. You can afford to be indulgent, wife; you have brought it on yourself."

"I don't know what you mean," said Clara, with an admirable pretense of unconsciousness.

"Don't you?" returned the vicar. "Well, it is a long time, perhaps, since we read Shakespeare together, sitting on one cushion, like a double cherry; yet you can scarcely have forgotten it all. And, for your new edition of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' be thankful things are no worse. When imps are concerned, you know, your *Titania* might have opened her eyes on a much more objectionable *Bottom*. For my part, I rather like the young fellow. He is frank, pleasant-tempered, and a gentleman, and Sir Wilfrid says he is all right; he is heir to a good estate, his people are unexceptionable. He's a good-looking fellow, too. I don't see any objection to him myself, and apparently Estelle does not. If I were you, I wouldn't spoil a good chance—seriously, I wouldn't. Now go and give him some tea, and send me in some, too, if you please."

"I suppose I must," grumbled Clara, opening the drawing-room door just as Geordie was saying:

"Yes, I was astonished; and I never was so glad about anything in my life; he and I were such chums, you see."

Estelle was looking up at him, with such a glow on her cheeks as Clara had not seen there for many a day. Evidently the east wind agreed with her.

"How do you do, Mrs. Wilmer?" said Geordie, hastening to meet her. "I met Miss Verney just now on the Southwinton Road. Delightful day for walking."

"Is it?" said Clara, sententiously. Then she relaxed a little and smiled. "Are you an advocate for the east wind, Mr. Armstrong, like poor Charles Kingsley? It killed him, you know, in return for his championship."

Then the tea came in—tea and buttered toast, which was a specialty of the rectory afternoon teas, temptingly piled up in a covered muffin dish set over a basin of hot water. Clara warmed up to the occasion, stirred up the fire, drew her tea-table on to the hearth-rug, and dispensed the cheering cup with all her accustomed hospitality, pouring in her cream with as unstinting a hand as if her guest had been the "some one else" her heart was set upon.

Geordie drew up his chair at her invitation, and was quite content with his quarters. It was a very cozy picture in that rectory drawing-room. Outside, the chill, darkening twilight spread over the wintry lawn where the snow lay in cold patches amongst the evergreens, and the wind wailed and moaned through a clump of pine-trees which sheltered the house from the east. Within, in a radius of warmth and light, around the bright wood-fire, was gathered the little circle, Clara Wilmer at her tea-table, Estelle in the corner of the couch, still in her close-fitting walking-costume of dark-blue cloth, with the circlet of soft gray fur clasping her little throat—the most captivating "get-up," Geordie decided, which he had ever seen in his life—and Geordie, not beside, but opposite to his divinity, the best point of observation from which to study all the details of the picture which was making such havoc of his peace.

She had taken off her little fur-bordered hat and laid it in her lap, showing how the soft, abundant brown hair nestled lovingly in clustering rings behind the little ears and around the fair, pure brow. She was very lovely to-night—more lovely, Geordie thought, than he had ever seen her. The quiet home figure had a special charm for his present state of mind. Geordie was glad of the firelight shadows which enabled him to gaze his fill without indiscretion, safe from the judicial scrutiny of Mrs. Wilmer's detective eyes.

The keen, frosty air, or the warmth, or something, had given Estelle an exquisite bloom and enhanced the freshness of her sweet English complexion. Where another girl would have grown coarse and reddened in the rough wintry atmosphere, Geordie thought, admiringly, she had gained only a brilliance and a delicacy infinitely charming. For some reason there was spread over her beauty a radiance, a kind of exultation, which Geordie was, too humble to connect with himself, yet which had the effect of encouragement upon him, nevertheless.

Clara Wilmer saw it too, and half repented of her amenities. But it was too late. The ineligible had made good his entrance within the charmed circle; he had helped himself to buttered toast, he had eaten of the Hawarden salt; there was no withdrawing now, as Clara recognized.



"Upon my word, you are very comfortable here!" said the vicar, bringing in his cup to be replenished, and glancing, as he passed the window, at the shivering prospect without. Then he, too, drew up his chair to the hearth and left his Sunday's sermon to the next day.

(To be continued.)

### THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

THIS great enterprise, which was arrested for a time by the terrible accident in July, 1880, is again vigorously under way from the New Jersey side. During the past year many improvements have been made in the methods of doing the work in the twin tunnels. Already a distance of 650 feet from the New Jersey shore has been penetrated, and the process of sinking a caisson at Morton Street, on the New York side, from which to tunnel towards Jersey City, is approaching completion. Practical engineers who have recently given the enterprise a close examination are satisfied that it has passed the experimental point, and is as certain of a successful conclusion as the East River Bridge or any one of the great engineering works now in progress in England and on the Continent. With the completion of the Morton Street caisson, the opening of the twin tunnels will be commenced and carried on night and day, Sundays and holidays, just as is done now on the New Jersey side. General Smith, the engineer, hopes to have the tunneling from the caisson well under way by next Spring, not only towards New Jersey, but also towards Broadway, near which the tunnel will terminate.

Our illustration presents a graphic picture of the scenes and method of operations employed in the tunnels. At a distance of 400 feet from the caisson in each tunnel has been built an air-tight and water bulkhead, the walls of which are of masonry three feet in thickness, backed by a foot of solid timber, the whole braced with heavy timbers let into the brickwork of the tunnel. Each bulkhead is provided with two air-locks, one of which is kept open continually towards the workmen, so as in case of an accident it may afford them a place of refuge and immediate access to the outer world. The compressed air used in the constantly lengthening chamber comes down from the engines at the surface of the ground through a large iron pipe which divides in the caisson, one end terminating in the south, the other in the north, tunnel. The air-pressure is twenty-three pounds to the square inch, and although such a pressure is regarded as terrific by a visitor, by the workmen who have grown accustomed to it no disagreeable effects are experienced. Besides the bulkheads, another important improvement has been introduced in connection with the work of excavation. Formerly the work of excavation was done by puddling the silt (mud) with water into a semi-fluid state and then forcing it out with air-pressure. This method, now in common use both in this country and in Europe, was invented by General Smith in 1859, and was by him patented. The process is now aided by the addition of a powerful current of water forced through the discharge pipe, for which purpose Captain Eads's sand pump is used. The discharge pipe empties its contents into a tank on the land, from which it flows in troughs to the dumping-grounds, away back on the New Jersey flats. On reaching the dumping-ground it spreads out into settling basins, from which the clear water is permitted to flow back into the river whence it came after the silt has been completely dropped. The silt is thus carried out of the tunnel without the necessity of rehandling, an item of expense which alone formerly cost \$50 a day. To puddle the silt a large box is placed at the heading (the end of the tunnel where excavation is in progress), surmounted by a smaller one with a wire screen bottom. The silt is thrown into the smaller box, where it is cut up by a powerful jet of water. It then flows into the larger box, where it is taken up by the suction from the Eads pump, aided by the compressed air. Passing through the pump, it acquires the impetus of the current of water, which is running through the pump with the pressure of about 100 pounds to the square inch, and with this and the air-pressure of about twenty-three pounds to the square inch it is carried forward through 450 feet of pipe and up through a height of seventy-two feet, where it is discharged into the tank. A third improvement in the methods of construction is the substitution of concrete for brick for lining the bottom and lower half of the tunnels. Concrete is claimed to possess more strength than brick and to be superior to it in work of this nature. By means of a telephone the engineer in his office on the land is in constant communication with the workmen, and can be instantly informed of any unusual happenings or any threatening signs of danger.

The workmen employed at the headings are divided into three gangs of about ten men each, that being as large a number as can conveniently operate in a space of eighteen by sixteen feet, those being the vertical and horizontal diameters respectively of the tunnel. They work eight hours each and then are relieved, a new gang coming on at 8 A. M. and 4 and 12 P. M. daily. The men are allowed half an hour for a lunch, and generally come through the air-lock and into the outer chamber, where it is much cooler, to eat their meal. At the conclusion of their labors they go to a room especially provided for their accommodation, where they dry their clothes and are furnished with coffee.

### WALLACK'S NEW THEATRE.

THE new Wallack's Theatre, located on the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth Street, was thrown open to the public on Wednesday evening, January 4th, with the "School for Scandal" as the dramatic attraction. The building stands 105 feet on Broadway and 122 feet on Thirtieth Street on the right hand side going up, the ground being leased to Mr. Wallack for twenty-one years, with a proviso for two extensions of twenty-one years each. Of the entire structure, not yet completed, it is necessary to say briefly that it is to be nine stories high, two built of rock-faced freestone and seven of Philadelphia brick, with Carlsile stone trimmings. The stage is 32 feet wide and 43 feet deep, with a proscenium arch 34 feet high. The floor is a maze of traps and slides. The cellar beneath affords ample scope for disappearances of scenic effects, groups or tricksters. The footlights are of modern design, set in a tin gutter painted so as to kill the glare. All the border lights are built in tin, and, so far as human foresight can determine, perfectly arranged for safety as well as effect. The paint-room is above the stage, the dressing-rooms below it, and the necessary apartments for musicians and the varied retinue of the establishment are all conveniently located.

The main entrance on Broadway is 30 feet wide and three stories high. A beautiful portico resting on three polished granite pillars fronts the passing crowds, capping which is to be a vast arch of the Italian renaissance school. A large vestibule affords hospitable accommodation to patrons who stand in line waiting before the box-office, and thence past folding-doors is the entrance to an apartment 44 feet by 22 feet in size, a festive foyer where early glimpses of the beauty further on suggest the treats prepared for lovers of symmetry and devotees to color. The parquet is nearly square, 65 feet long by 60 feet broad, and filled with fan-shaped spaces on which front seats that are successes in the way of comfort and convenience. They shut up close and they open with generous breadth, affording an easy and obviously expensive cushion of plush and stuff tempting in itself, and as easy as an old shoe. The balconies are reached by broad and easy stairs,

which lead to a vast foyer on the first floor, 60 feet by 30 feet in extent, beautifully carpeted and elegantly furnished. The balcony front is elaborately designed and very elegant—an open iron-work pattern, old-gold in color and capped by a crimson velvet cushion. Over this balcony is the family circle, supported by substantial iron columns resting on the main floor and piercing the balcony. The roof appears to be supported on columns with Corinthian capitals almost entirely engaged in the walls. The moldings on these capitals have as ornament a pair of masks—comic and tragic. Above each capital on the molded architrave is a trophy consisting of a lyre and oak leaves. From the heads of the capitals spring arches, in low relief, which appear to support the architectural paintings of the ceiling. These simulate bold arches supporting the central lantern. From the well of this lantern falls a great chandelier, with jets of gas not too frequently disposed, and forming with its complicated brass-work a brace of fantastic dragons, as well as numerous festoons, bands and balls.

The rows of seats are far enough apart to admit of one person passing without causing all the others to rise, and tall people can sit without cramping. This is a thing of sufficient importance to mention and to praise. The aisles are wide, and the foyers are especially cozy. Such excellent arrangements as these, and the numerous exits, before the doors of which elegantly embroidered curtains hang, add to the comfort of the house. The acoustic properties of the auditorium are excellent. In the remote part of the gallery a whisper from the stage is easily audible. And from every seat in the house the whole stage is visible. The boxes are constructed not to command solely a view of the house, but also of the stage—a virtue that all boxes do not possess by any means.

The house was well filled on the opening night, the majority of the guests appearing in full evening dress.

### HON. FRANK HISCOCK.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and a late prominent candidate for the Speakership of the Forty-seventh Congress, was born at Pompey, N. Y., September 6th, 1834. His early education was confined to an academic course, after which he studied law. Admitted to the Bar in 1855, he began the practice of his profession at Tully, in Onondaga County, but subsequently removed to Syracuse, the county seat, where he rose rapidly, and for years past has held a high rank at the Bar. He served as District Attorney of Onondaga County from 1860 to 1863, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867.

Mr. Hiscock was a Republican in his early political career, but in 1872 he followed Mr. Greeley in the Liberal movement, and took an active and prominent part in advocating his election to the Presidency. By 1876, Mr. Hiscock was back in the Republican Party and received the regular nomination for Congress in his district, composed of Cortland and Onondaga Counties. He was elected by a majority much larger than that received by the Republican candidate in 1874. He was re-nominated and re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880, and is thus at the beginning of his third term.

In the House Mr. Hiscock has occupied a prominent and influential position. In 1878, before the close of his first term, he became a member of the famous Potter Committee which investigated the Electoral frauds of 1876. He has also been one of the most industrious members of the Committee on Elections, which has been so full of business during the period of Democratic ascendancy in the House. He has been a studious and industrious member of the House, and has not been addicted to occupying his time unless he has had something of consequence to say.

In 1879, Mr. Hiscock entered upon an active canvass for the Republican nomination for the Governorship of New York, but when the convention met in September, he received but thirty-four votes, or less than one-twelfth of the whole number, the chief opposition to Cornell, the Conkling candidate, having rallied around Judge Robertson, the present Collector of Customs at New York.

### THE DEATH WATCH.

WHAT is known, legally, as the death-watch was placed over eight condemned murderers last week, the first being Martin Kinkowski, at Jersey City; the second, John F. Walsh, who is sentenced to be hanged in Brooklyn on January 20th; the third, Joseph Abbott, at Elmira, N. Y.; the fourth, John A. Phelps, at Marshall, Mo.; the fifth and sixth, Joseph M. Kotowsky and Charles Ellis, both at St. Louis; and the seventh and eighth, Terence Achille and Sterling Ben, both at Franklin, La. All of these, save Walsh, were hanged on Friday, January 6th. Kinkowski, a married man, with two children, was legally proven guilty of the murder of Miss Muller, the discovery of whose dead body created for months a great mystery in Hudson County.

It is the custom of the sheriffs to place condemned murderers in strict seclusion within a given number of days before the time of execution. Only religious advisers, legal counsel and closest relations are permitted to visit the condemned, as the intent of the law is to accord the prisoner the utmost privacy during the few days left for spiritual preparation for death. At the beginning of this period of comparative isolation, extra guards are provided at the cell of the condemned, and guaranteed that the effort of the stern enforcement of the law may not be injured by suicide, and that the condemned may be free from intrusion. This additional or special guard is termed the death-watch. While it remains the prisoner is fed from the sheriff's or warden's table, no food or articles of clothing being allowed delivery to him.

Kinkowski steadily asserted his innocence of the crime charged upon him. On Thursday Coroner Wiggins, and two of his counsel, ex-Judge Hoffman and Abel J. Smith, urged him to confess if guilty, but he replied he had no new statement to make. When his counsel bade him farewell he was visibly affected, and thanked them with tears in his eyes for the services they had rendered him. The execution was conducted in the presence of a small party of officials under the new law, and was free from the bungling that frequently adds an additional horror to the infliction of capital punishment.

### Some of the Statistics of 1881.

THE records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of New York City show that during the past year there were reported 38,609 deaths, 26,130 births, 10,076 marriages, and 2,462 still-births. The deaths recorded number 6,672 over the preceding year, and, on an estimated population of 1,242,543, would give a death rate of 31.07 per 1,000, the highest in a number of years. The greatest number of deaths was in July. The total number of suicides recorded was 164, of which 130 were men and 34 women. Of the suicides, 77 were Germans. There were 64 homicides, 35 cases of accidental suffocation, and 31 of accidental poisoning. During the year 68 persons were burned to death, 47 of which to death, 166 were drowned, and 16 came to their deaths by accidental shot-wounds; 93 persons were run over and killed, of whom 35 were by steam railroads, 29 by horse cars, and 29 by other vehicles. Of the total number of births, 13,349 were male, and 12,781 female. Five of the mothers were under 15 years of age, and three were over 50. One was but 13 years and 10 months when she became a mother.

Of the fathers 472 were over 50, and 58 were under 20. Of the deaths, 17 were of persons over 100 years old; the greatest age being 110 years.

The total number of arrests in Cincinnati during the year was 13,125, making an average of almost 36 per day.

The coinage executed at the United States Mint in Philadelphia during the year 1881 aggregated 59,174,635 pieces, valued at \$76,976,165.50. Of this amount, 2,360 were double eagles, 3,877,260 eagles, 5,708,800 half-eagles, 550 three-dollar gold pieces, 680 quarter-eagles, 7,660 gold dollars, 9,163,975 silver dollars, 10,975 half-dollars, 12,975 quarter-dollars, 24,972 dimes, 72,375 five-cent pieces, 1,080,575 three-cent pieces, and 39,211,575 cents. This makes the total gold coinage 9,597,210 pieces, silver, 9,212,900 pieces, and 40,364,525 in base coin. In addition to these, 960 trade dollars were coined as proof pieces.

The number of buildings erected in New York City, or in course of erection last year, was 2,421, and their estimated cost \$47,784,570.

According to the record of the Fire Department, the losses by fire in New York City last year were greatly in excess of those of 1880. The sum of the losses for 1881 is, in round numbers, \$5,800,000; the total in 1880 was \$3,183,440. Of the losses last year, nearly seventy per cent. of the total resulted from four fires.

The foreign commerce of the port of New York for 1881 did not reach the large totals of the previous year. The exports (exclusive of specie) show a decrease of nearly \$27,000,000, while on the other hand the imports of drygoods and general merchandise were some \$50,000,000 smaller than in 1880. The specie movement was also less important, the imports showing a decrease of \$18,000,000, while the exports were about \$1,000,000 ahead of last year. The following are the figures in detail, the exports (exclusive of specie) being from January 1st to December 27th inclusive, and the other figures for the twelve months complete:

	1880.	1881.
Exports (exclusive of specie).....	\$406,107,584	\$379,393,872
Imports (drygoods, etc.).....	471,053,951	416,422,385
Exports (specie).....	9,123,329	11,286,747
Imports (specie).....	74,531,384	66,246,405

The Richmond Dispatch, in a review of the progress of that city in manufactures and commerce during 1881, reports 675 manufacturing establishments in the city, employing 17,648 operatives, with a capital of over \$11,000,000. There was sold during the year \$32,802,756 of their products, being an increase over 1880 of \$8,097,864. The Dispatch says: "The outlook for 1882 is quite as promising as at any period of the past year, most of our manufacturers having orders ahead which will require several months to fill. Not a few are enlarging their present places of business, and others are erecting new and more expensive works on better sites to meet the increasing demands of trade. The wholesale jobbing trade, in all departments, shows over 25 per centum increase of sales compared with the previous year. The shipping of the port has increased about 50 per centum, railroad freight and passenger traffic 42 per centum, and nearly all other departments of business exhibit a like degree of prosperity."

Bradstreet's summary of failures in the United States and Canada for 1881 puts the total liabilities at \$76,094,667; assets, \$35,964,180, or 47 per cent. In 1880 the liabilities were \$57,120,995, and the assets \$27,430,072, or 48 per cent. The failures in 1881 numbered 5,929; in 1880 4,350. A summary of the failures in the United States for the year ending December 31st, 1881, shows that in the New England States there were 994, with liabilities aggregating \$11,895,343; actual assets amounting to \$4,848,578, and nominal assets amounting to \$7,529,124. In the Middle States there have been 1,409 failures; liabilities, \$27,100,366; actual assets, \$11,657,326, and nominal assets, \$18,845,016. In the Southern States 1,313 failures are reported, with \$16,315,716 of aggregated liabilities, \$8,914,926 of actual assets, and \$13,020,040 of nominal assets. In the Western States there have been 1,502 failures. The liabilities amounted to \$14,466,454; actual assets, \$7,832,310, and nominal assets, \$11,182,361. In the Pacific States but 616 failures have been recorded, with \$5,025,720 of liabilities, \$1,886,691 actual assets, and \$2,559,687 of nominal assets. In the Territories there have been 95 failures; the liabilities amounting to \$1,291,048; actual assets, \$824,352; nominal assets, \$1,105,825. The failures in New York City during the year numbered 391, with \$11,130,933 of liabilities, \$3,902,096 of actual assets, and \$6,828,539 of nominal assets. Chicago reports 83 failures, with \$1,865,021 of liabilities, \$654,334 of actual assets, and \$1,177,119 of nominal assets. In Philadelphia there were 174 failures; liabilities, \$4,852,859; actual assets, \$2,003,551; nominal assets, \$3,761,561. Boston had 187 failures, with \$4,723,081 of liabilities, \$2,065,980 of actual assets, and \$2,921,586 of nominal assets. The failures in the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Quebec, 109; liabilities, \$1,622,212. Ontario, 403; liabilities, \$2,608,149, and in the provinces, 90, with \$1,891,847 of liabilities. An analysis of the year's failures by trades shows that in the United States 1,080 of the failures were of general stores, 1,048 grocers and confectioners, 396 dry and fancy goods, 318 produce, commission and fruit dealers, 302 boots and shoes, 286 clothing firms, and 216 hardware dealers.

### The Garfield Funds.

THE following statement concerning the fund raised for the family of the late President Garfield is furnished for publication by Mr. Cyrus W. Field:

Total amount received to the present date and paid to the United States Trust Company.....	\$361,891.72
Total amount paid by the United States Trust Company for \$311,000 United States 4 per cent registered bonds.....	361,670.75
Balance of cash in the hands of the United States Trust Company.....	\$220.97

The total amount received for General Garfield's mother and paid to her was \$1,120.25.

### THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

M. Tissandier has organized a private company to prosecute his experiments with an electric directing balloon.

A Fine Monument has been erected at Bonn on the tomb of the eminent geologist, Professor Jacob Nöggerath, who died on September 13th, 1877.

The Preliminary Earthworks for the erection of the monument in memory of Justus von Liebig have been begun on the Maximiliansplatz at Munich.

Initiatory Steps have been taken for an International Exhibition of the Industrial Arts, to be held in Paris from October 1st to November 15th, next year.

The Flashing System of Telegraphy has been so successful in Tunis that the insurgent Arabs are powerless to stop regular correspondence between the several corps of the French army.

The St. Petersburg "Novor Vremya" says that James Gordon Bennett has left Paris for St. Petersburg to confer with the Government relative to the organization of a new Polar expedition.

The Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, of Paris, has been removed from the Department of Trade and the Colonies and transferred to the Ministry of Fine Arts. The reason of this change is the intention of developing technical education among French workmen.

A Boat, eighteen feet long and five feet wide, is in course of construction in a Paris shipyard, the peculiarity of which is that it is to be propelled entirely by electric motive power. Its proprietor intends, as soon as it is completed, to essay a trip across the British Channel, from Boulogne to Folkestone.

### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE Czar has subscribed 100,000 rubles for the relief of the victims of the Warsaw riots.

SIR ERASMUS WILSON has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen.

CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW has been elected a member of the Archaeological Society of the British Museum.

COLONEL WILLIAM E. CAMERON, the new Governor of Virginia, entered upon the duties of his office on the 2d inst.

MISS ELIZA NEWELL, daughter of Governor Newell of Washington Territory, has been appointed by the Legislature Territorial librarian.

HON. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, United States Minister to Austria, is anxious to return home. He resigned his position some three months ago.

THE Emperor William has received congratulations from the Czar on the advent of the new year and on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the army.

MR. JAMES C. FLOOD distributed \$6,000 among several benevolent associations in San Francisco Christmas morning, Protestants and Catholics being treated impartially.

THE death is announced at Compiègne, France, of Mme. Paul de Musset, the widow of the well known author, who was the elder brother of the still more celebrated Alfred de Musset.

THE "father" of the British army is General George Macdonald, Colonel of the Bedfordshire Regiment, who was born in October, 1784, and entered the army in September, 1805.

It is understood that Mr. Bradlaugh will appear before the bar of the House of Commons and make claim to have the oath administered to him, on the day on which Parliament reassembles.

THE Hon. Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature, will succeed the Right Hon. Sir Robert Lush as Lord Justice of Appeal.

MR. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New Jersey, son of the late Hon. William L. Dayton, who for years represented this country as Minister at the Court of France, is an applicant for the Mission to Belgium.

ENGLAND is rejoicing over the recovery of her great surgeon, Sir James Paget. No member of the healing art ever stood higher in the estimation of his countrymen, or of the profession which he adorns.

It is understood that Mr. John C. New, of Indiana, who for several years was United States Treasurer, will be nominated for Minister to Russia. Mr. Foster, who recently resigned the position, was from Indiana.

YEARS ago Brigham Young built a fine modern house in Salt Lake City. Recently it has been richly furnished, and President Taylor is to occupy it henceforth. He and the Twelve Apostles received in it on New Year's Day.

MISS NEVIN, the lady who is making the statue of General Muhlenberg, which is to be contributed by Pennsylvania to the national capital, has represented her subject in the act of throwing off his parson's gown and disclosing his uniform.

ADDITIONAL precautions have been taken for the security of the late Prince Consort's mausoleum at Frogmore since the discovery of the sacrilege committed at Balcarres Castle. The contents of Frogmore would indeed be worth a king's ransom.

THE wife of the new Chinese Minister, a lady of high rank in her own country, will not at present enter Washington society. She speaks only her own language, her little feet will not permit her to go about unsupported, and she is, to crown all, exceedingly bashful.

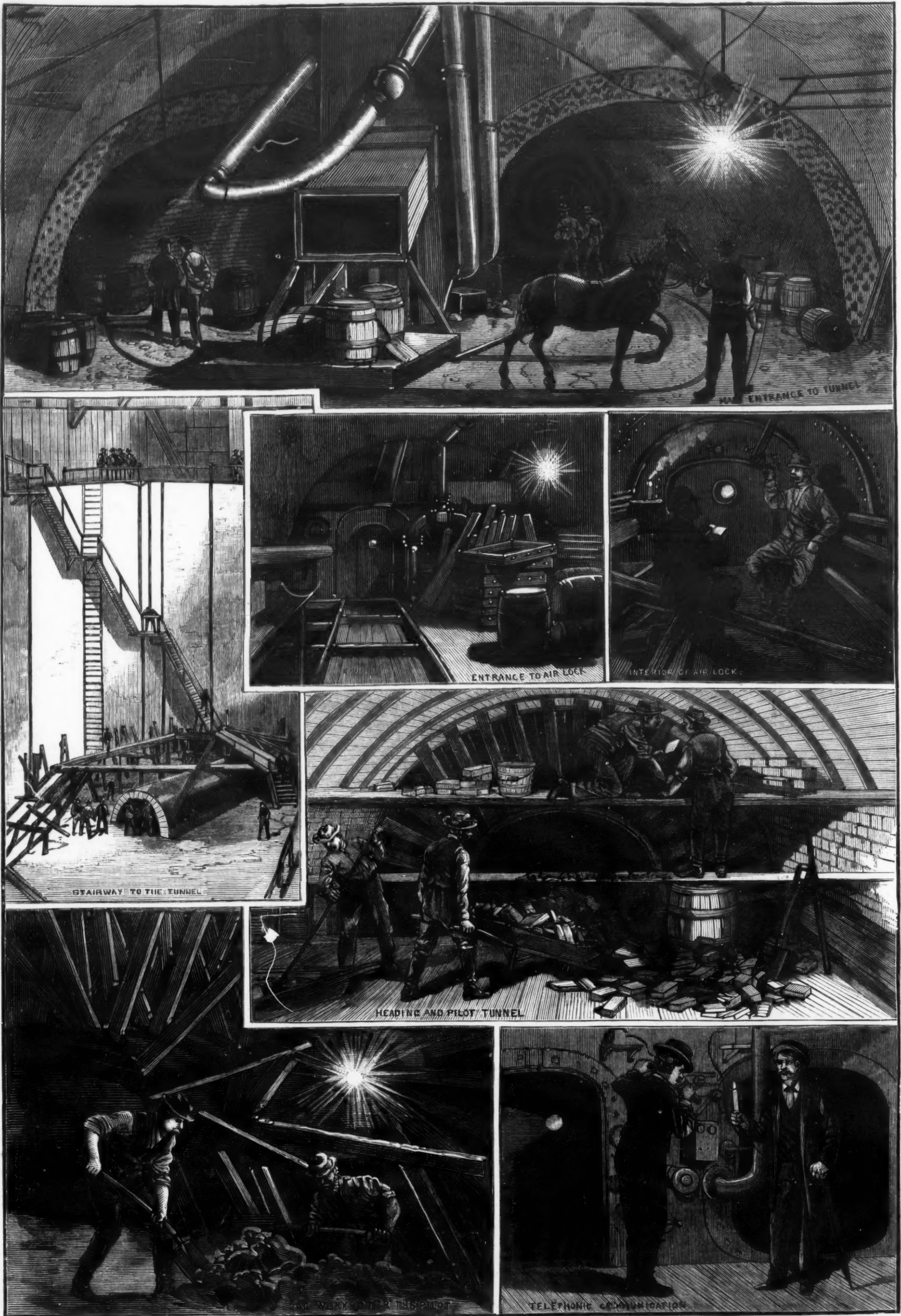
MRS. GARFIELD has been entertaining during the holiday season and Mrs. Rockwell and divers members of her own family. The health of the late President's mother is singularly good; and though she falls into moods of sad reflection now and then, she is usually sprightly and talkative.

THE Committee of the "Garfield Memorial Hospital" at Washington have received a bill of exchange for \$400 from the Khedive of Egypt, through Consul-General Wolf, who writes that he expects to supplement this with further subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000. Minister Morton at Paris, the American Exchange at London, and the American Consuls at Amsterdam, are receiving subscriptions for this object.

MISS LEONORA SELIGMAN, daughter of William Seligman, the American banker, was married December 28th, at Paris, to Dr. Wasserman, of California, at the synagogue in the Rue de la Victoire. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Grand Rabbi of France, Isidore, and Sadok Cahn, the Grand Rabbi of Paris. The witnesses for the bride were the United States Minister, Mr. Morton, and M. Ferdinand de Lesseps; and for the bridegroom, M. Weris, Senator and President of the French Academy of Medicine, and M. Grimaud, Professor of the Ecole Polytechnique.

OBITUARY.—December 30/A 1881.—Suddenly of apoplexy, in Philadelphia, Colonel Henry S. McComb, of Wilmington, Del., a large railroad operator and exposé of the Crédit Mobilier scandal; at Germantown, Pa., Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. R. Price, of the Sixth United States Cavalry; M. Pierre Gerard, the French painter and engraver, aged 75. December 31st.—Hon. Edward Joy Morris, formerly a member of Congress, *Chargé d'Affaires* at Naples and Minister to Turkey, at Philadelphia, aged 64; M. Ferdinand Herold, Senator from the Department of the Seine, at Paris, aged 53. January 2d, 1882.—Hon. David P. Nichols, State Treasurer of Connecticut, at Danbury, aged 70. January 3d.—William Harrison Ainsworth, the well-known and popular English writer of fiction and historical novels, aged 76; T. B. Burgess, ex-President of the former Transvaal Republic in South Africa; M. Edme A. A. Dehadenq, the French painter, at Paris; at Huntsville, Ala., Hon. Clement C. Clay, an ex-member of the United States and Confederate Senates, and a leading diplomatic agent of the Confederacy, aged 62. January 4th.—At his home at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, John William Draper, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of the City of New York, one of the founders of the Medical Department of the University, the first American to take daguerreotype and improve the original plan, collaborator with Professor Morse in the early experiments with electric telegraphy, and the author of a large number of standard scientific, historical and critical works, aged 70; Hon. John P. Healy, Corporation Counsel of Boston, a law partner of Daniel Webster, and for twenty-five years City Solicitor, aged 71; Ralph Bursall Osborne, for thirty years a member of Parliament, one of the first collectors of *bric à brac*, and a leader in fashionable life in London, aged 70; Rev. John Pratt, D. D., first President of Denison University, at Granville, Ohio, aged 85; Hon. John Phelps Putnam, a distinguished lawyer of Boston, Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and President of the Yale Alumni Association, aged 64; at Paris, France, Francois Michel Pascal, the celebrated sculptor, aged 67. January 5th.—At East-hampton, L. I., Samuel B. Gardiner, tenth owner of Gardiner's Island, aged 67. January 6th.—Hon. George W. Brooks, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at Elizabeth City, N. C., aged 60.





THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.—SCENES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORK BETWEEN JERSEY CITY AND NEW YORK.  
FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 371.





HON. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, U. S. ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
AND HIS SON.—FROM A PHOTO. BY GUTERUNST.

**DR. SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN,  
NEW MAYOR OF BOSTON.**

DR. SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, the new Mayor of Boston, was born in Groton, Mass., March 16th, 1830. He comes of good New England stock, his father having been Dr. Joshua Green, one of the prominent physicians of Middlesex County, and his mother Eliza Lawrence, a sister of Amos and Abbott Lawrence, both of whom were leading merchants in Boston for many years, and the latter Minister to the Court of St. James. Dr. Green received his early education at the Lawrence Academy in Groton, and was graduated at Harvard College in the Class of 1851. It is a noteworthy fact, in this connection, that of the twenty-four persons who have been elected to the chief magistracy of Boston during the fifty-nine years that the city government has been established, all of them were born in New England, and twelve of them have been graduated from Harvard College. After a course of study at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Green continued his studies abroad, and subsequently settled in Boston, where he began the practice of his profession. In the beginning of his career as a physician he betrayed those qualities of mind and heart which have won for him the affectionate regard of his fellow-citizens of all classes and conditions. With his education and social surroundings he might easily have secured an aristocratic clientage, but his warm, sympathetic and generous nature led him to seek a practice among the poor, and he accordingly established himself among them in a modest abode and became their physician, counselor and friend. He answered every summons, unmindful of pecuniary reward, and was content with the love and gratitude of those to whom he lent a helping hand.

On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion Dr. Green was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the First Massachusetts Regiment in May, 1861, being the first medical officer mustered in for three years. Four months later he was made Surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and served on the staffs of Generals Stevenson, Foster, Hawley and Terry. He had charge of the hospital-ship *Recluse*, of the Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island; of the hospital-ship *Cosmopolitan*, on the coast of South Carolina; and during the siege of Fort Wagner was chief medical officer on Morris Island. He was six months post surgeon at St. Augustine and Jacksonville, and was staff-surgeon in Virginia during the closing period of the war. He was breveted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for gallant and distinguished services in the field, and since the war no soldier has received more cordial expressions of respect and confidence from the Grand Army, the Grand Encampment, and all the military organizations in which he has had a part. He was one of the first to plan and

organize a cemetery for the Union dead.

On his return from the war, Dr. Green was for a period of seven years Superintendent of the Boston Dispensary, an institution which annually cares for about forty thousand patients, and in 1871 he was elected City Physician, a position in which his experience and counsel became of the first importance. On several occasions during the past ten years the city has been saved from the ravages of epidemic disease through his judicious advice and prompt action. His high reputation in all matters relating to the public health led to his appointment in 1878 as a member of the Board of Experts authorized by Congress to inquire into the yellow fever epidemic, being one of the three physicians from the Northern States selected for that duty. He took an active and intelligent part in

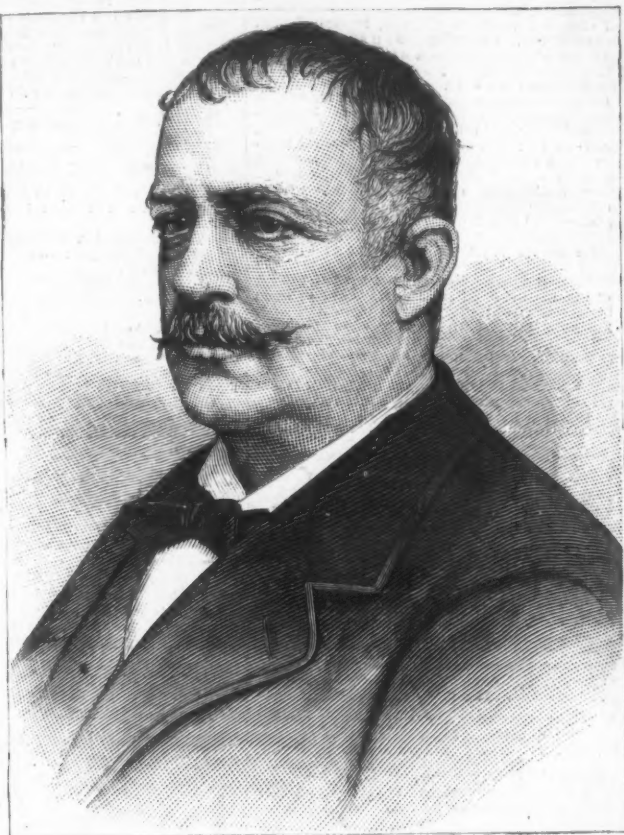
having been for many years the librarian of the former. He has been a collector as well as a maker of books, and has taken a deep interest in building up libraries and in preserving from destruction a vast amount of historical matter. He was a trustee of the Boston Public Library for several years, and was for some time acting librarian. He was for eleven years on the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and for an equally long period a member of the Boston School Committee.

In personal appearance Dr. Green is one of the most distinguished of men, his robust physique and fine features attracting attention in any assemblage. Although one of the most genial and popular men, he is not lacking in the courage of his convictions nor in an ability to express them. In politics he is an ideal independent,



HON. FRANK HISCOCK.—PHOTO. BY BELL.  
SEE PAGE 371.

comer 16th last for Attorney General of the United States, and promptly confirmed, has been for years the leader of the Bar of Pennsylvania, and one of the most noted men in that State. He was born in



DR. SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, MAYOR OF BOSTON.  
FROM A PHOTO. BY NOTMAN.

and he owes his election as Mayor in great part to his non-partisan record, and his pledge that, if elected to the Chief Magistracy, the affairs of the city should be conducted without regard to partisan politics.

**HON. BENJAMIN H.  
BREWSTER.**

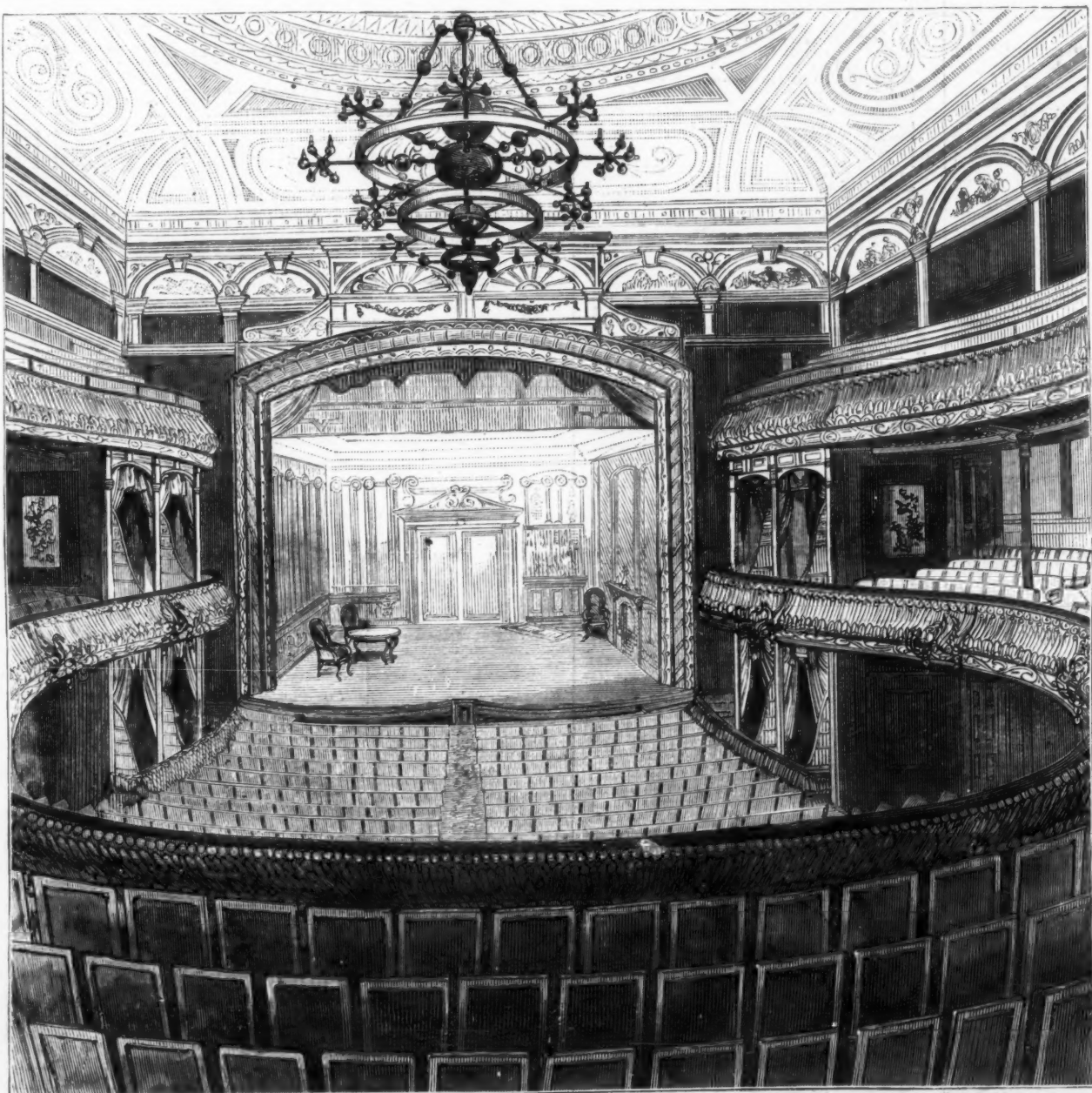
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, who was nominated on December 16th last for Attorney General of the United States, and promptly confirmed, has been for years the leader of the Bar of Pennsylvania, and one of the most noted men in that State. He was born in

Salem County, New Jersey, on October 14th, 1816. He is the only son of Francis E. Brewster and Maria Hampton, and on both sides is related to the Carrolls, Harrises, Duvals, Newcombs, Westcotts, Carpenters, Elmers and others of the principal families in Southern New Jersey. Both of his grandfathers were surgeons in the Revolutionary army and owners of landed estate in New Jersey. His father removed from Salem County to Philadelphia, and soon achieved eminence at that Bar, acquiring a large and lucrative practice. His son was thus reared in comparative affluence, receiving all the educational facilities afforded by the leading private schools of the city. From school Mr. Brewster was sent to Princeton College, where he graduated in 1834. He successively took the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from that institution, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in later life by both his Alma Mater and the venerable Dickinson College in Pennsylvania. In 1834 the subject of this sketch entered upon the study of the law as a student in the office of Eli K. Price, at that time, as at present, one of the most eminent lawyers at the Philadelphia Bar. Four years later he was admitted to practice, being at the time about twenty-two years of age.

The next eight years were passed in the active bustle of the successful lawyer's life. Constantly in court and generally in cases of considerable importance, his eloquence as an orator, and his clear, logical reasoning as a lawyer, attracted to him public attention. In 1846 he was appointed by President Polk as Commissioner to adjudicate the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States. This appointment conferred upon one so young in the profession was a high mark of distinction, as well as a recognition of his ability and keen intelligence. Upon the successful termination of this employment Mr. Brewster resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia.

In 1867, Mr. Brewster was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and during his career he closely watched the interests of the State. Whilst holding that position he corrected the abuse of remitting the sentences in the criminal courts of Pennsylvania, by means of which, unknown to the people, convicts were let loose from their cells before the expiration of their terms of imprisonment. He also put an end to the Gettysburg Lottery, which he deemed to be a scheme to defraud the public under the pretext of helping the soldiers' orphans.

After President Garfield's assassination, Mr. Brewster was selected as one of the special counsel for the Government in the Star Route cases—a mark of great confidence, and a tribute to his legal ability. His appointment as Attorney General of the United States is a fitting climax to his career as a lawyer, and worthily rounds out a well-spent professional life. Although engaged in pursuing that jealous mistress, the law, Mr. Brewster has found time to devote himself



NEW YORK CITY.—INTERIOR VIEW OF WALLACE'S NEW THEATRE, OPENED JANUARY 4TH.—SEE PAGE 371.



to literary pursuits. He has been an omnivorous reader, and always of the best books, and has gathered about him not only the finest law library in Pennsylvania, but also one of the choicest collections of classical works in English, French, Latin, Italian and Greek. His ability as an orator, as well as his power of language as a writer, caused him early in life to be selected as the speaker upon numerous public occasions.

Few men in Pennsylvania are so widely known as Mr. Brewster, and yet in nearly fifty years of public life he has held but a single public office, and that for a little over a single year. That position was the Attorney Generalship of the State of Pennsylvania, a legal and not a political position. Mr. Brewster, although a public man, is a public man in the sense of a man devoted to the interests of the public, and is not a public man in the sense of a politician or seeker after office.

In public life Mr. Brewster has always avoided all bargaining and trading, and has been a believer in the principle that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. He lives and has his office in a roomy old mansion on Walnut Street, above Seventh, happy with his wife, a daughter of that most eminent of Pennsylvanians born, R. J. C. Walker, and doting upon his only son, Benny, a bright and beautiful boy, who promises to keep alive the honor and the memory of his father when the latter, in the course of nature, shall have been gathered to his fathers.

## FUN.

WHEN a man has a plumbing bill to settle, he finds out what it costs to pay the piper.

A DEVIL FISH with arms thirty-two feet long has been caught on the banks of Newfoundland. What a cashier he would have made!

A LITTLE boy remarked: "I like grandpa because he is such a gentlemanly man; he always tells me to help myself to sugar."

If a two wheeled vehicle is a bicycle, and a three-wheeled a tricycle, it does not follow that the one-wheeled is an icicle. It is a wheelbarrow.

"How did we come to possess our present dress?" is one of the questions by the editor of *Nature*. Can't say, sir. Presume the tailor didn't know you.

"No," said the bank cashier, "I didn't need the money. I wasn't speculating. I had no necessity for stealing it. But, hang it! I didn't want to be called eccentric."

A CLOTHIER has excited public curiosity by having a large apple painted on his sign. When asked for an explanation, he replied: "If it hadn't been for an apple, where would the ready-made clothing stores be to-day?"

A CLERGYMAN in Scotland preached a few weeks ago from the text, "If ye do not repent, ye shall likewise perish." The wife of a farmer, who was present, went home and told her husband that the text was, "If you do not pay rent, you shall leave the parish."

"It is a disgraceful shame!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith, as her lord and master came in in a demoralized condition. "You've been drinking again, and it was only last week that you took the pledge." "Just my luck," said Smith; "break everything I get hold of."

BLEAK, chilly March and November are the two worst months of the year for those suffering with pulmonary diseases. Keep DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP near by, and such sufferers will be able to brave the rough weather without danger. Price 25 cents.

HE read in a newspaper paragraph the statement that "The child is father to the man," and straightway went and asked his mother if that was true? "Yes, my son," she answered; "it may seem a little strange to you, but it's true." "Well, mamma," responded the inquisitive youth, "why is it, if I'm papa's father, that he always licks me and I never lick him?"

## "THE ASTHMA LEFT ME."

A PATIENT writes: "The asthma left me after taking your COMPOUND OXYGEN about ten days, and I had a fine sleep of four or five hours without sitting up in bed." Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free. DR. STARKY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A FOOT passenger hails an empty hack, the horse attached to which is trotting at a very lively gait. Scarcely has he seated himself in the vehicle than the animal relapsed into a pace better befitting a snail than the horse conveying a fare anxious to catch the train. "Hello!" says the passenger, "how is it that your horse which but a moment since went like the wind—?" "Ye see, boss, that was only to attract custom! Ah, he is a sagacious beast!"

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

FOR INDIGESTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC. PAMPHLET free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

IF your complaint is want of appetite, try half a wineglassful of ANGSTURA BITTERS half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

ROLLED Gold Solid 18 karat Jewelry—most beautiful goods. No such offer has ever been made by any other reliable firm. Only \$1. Read advertisement, G. W. PETTIBONE & Co., in this issue.

THE gun advertised in our columns to day—sold by the SAXON IMPORTING CO., 116 Chambers Street—is, without exception, the cheapest article we have ever seen of the kind. It is a central-fire, breech-loading, 12-gauge shotgun, of good finish and very strongly made. For country use we have never seen its equal. There is no sell or catch about this gun, although the price is so low that it seems almost impossible to make them at such a low figure. They are equal to any \$25 gun we have ever seen, and how they can be sold for \$5.50 is past our comprehension.—*Commercial World*, New York.

THE purity of HUB PUNCH is guaranteed.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

SINCE 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## GOOD BABIES.

'TIS a jolly day from East to West, For children thrive and mothers rest, The darling girls all named Victoria, And with the boys they have CASTORIA. It is a fact, there is no 'maybe,' A mother's milk can't save the baby, While sweet CASTORIA digests their food, Gives them health and makes them good.

"Use Redding's Russia Salve."

## SIX REASONS.

WHY you should go to the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION in the Cooper Institute, to get teeth extracted:

- 1st. Because Dr. Colton originated the anesthetic use of the gas, and thoroughly understands its application.
- 2d. Because he has given it during the past sixteen years to one hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and two (121,802) patients without any accident or serious ill effects.
- 3d. Because they use 300 gallons of gas a day, and, consequently, have it always pure and fresh.
- 4th. Because you are sure to avoid pain, and to leave the office as well as you entered it.
- 5th. Because this Association is endorsed and patronized by every prominent physician in the city.
- 6th. Because we supply no other dentists with our gas.

## FANNY DAVENPORT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. MESSRS. WM. B. RIKER & SON: Your FACE POWDER is superb. It shall always form part of my toilet. FANNY DAVENPORT.

## "ROUGH ON RATS."

THE thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for ROUGH ON RATS. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs. 15c. boxes.

HALFORD SAUCE, the best and cheapest relish sold only in bottle, unrivaled by any for family use.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.**

This elegant and harmless dressing is preferred by those who have used it to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always restores the youthful color to grey or faded hair by its healthful action on the roots. Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to remove dandruff and itching of the scalp, and prevent falling of the hair. HISCOX & CO., New York. 50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

**PARKER'S GINGER TONIC**

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier and the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 163 William St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in medicines. Great Saving Buying Dollar Size.

CAUTION—Beware of substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular.

**FLORESTON**

Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of

*Hiscox & Co.*

on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes. LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.

**COLOGNE.**

**Banking House of Henry Clews & Co.,**  
18 New St., N. Y. (next door to Stock Exchange).  
Securities bought and sold strictly on commission. Four per cent. allowed on depositors' accounts.  
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

**ITCHING PILES.**—Moisture, intense itching; most at night; sure cure. Swayne's Ointment. At Druggists.

**CATARRH**

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- 46 I've Not Learned to Love Anymore.
- 47 Tossing on the Old Camp Ground.
- 48 Don't You Go, Tommy, Don't Go.
- 49 Willie, We Have Missed You.
- 50 Daily in Our Alley.
- 51 Don't Be Angry with Me, Darling.
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- 53 Why did She Leave Him? [other.]
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- 56 You Were False, but I'll Forgive.
- 57 Whisper Softly, Mother's Dying.
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- 88 My Little Love's Waiting for Me.
- 89 I'll Go Back to my Old Love Again.
- 90 The Butcher Boy.
- 91 I've Gwine Back to Dixie.
- 92 Where's My Boy To-night.
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